The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 65 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1915 March.				
20th ,,	Kashgar (a) ..	9000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette	8000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette	8000	Mongolia ..	10000
17th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind .	11500	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	8000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	....	—

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jiyen Maru ..	T. Terada	3785	10th March	20th March
Ikoma Maru ..	B. Fukui	2987	20th March	31st March
Kanagawa Maru	S. Tazawa	6238	29th March	10th April
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	13th April	25th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital	Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital	Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital	Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve	Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	...	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham ..	7497	5th June	....

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to families, Railway Employees, Hospitals Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Costomers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three percent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secritary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"CHAKLA,"	3,065,	Thursday, 18th	March	§C. M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 19th	March	Direct
"LINGA,"	2,185,	Monday, 22nd	March	¶ P. B., D. & C. M.

§Cutch Mandvi.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons, on Thursday 18th March via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons on 19th Mar. calling at Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, about 18th March calling at Porebunder Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier
Bombay.

17th March 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Scindia" ..	5106	Alex. Andrew	28th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia" ..	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia" ..	6722	C. F. Osborne	R.N.R. 10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia" ..	6388	.....	23rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ...	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

EASTER 1915

AT

CORNAGLIA'S

Chocolate Easter Eggs well decorated and filled with the Choicest Confectionery and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 8.

Empty Cardboard and Satin Eggs in various colours and hand painted, which can be filled with any kind of Sweets and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 10. Also a large selection of Easter Novelties.

EASTER PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA.

Meadows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ percent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

SCOTLAND:

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING

PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR,
STONEGATE,
November 11th, 1914

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an extraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIA, GAUZE VESTS	AERTEX CELLULAR VESTS	SCOTCH GAUZE VESTS.
Rs. 2.	Rs. 2-12.	Rs. 3-8.
Less 10% Cash discount.	Less 10% Cash discount.	Less 10% Cash discount.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientain
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFE...

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

LOANS expeditiously obtained at reasonable interest and terms with strict privacy for Gazetted Officers by JAMES & CO., Camp, Poona. 5769

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—Work of a rent collector by a young man. Please write to "A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3219

WANTED a EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of seven months' old baby. Apply with certificates and previous experience. Salary according to qualifications to Box No. 195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5724

WANTED—A GRADUATE to teach Science. Salary Rs. 50. Service pensionable.
(Sd.) D. K. GUPTE,
Head Master,
5741 Nandod High School.

WANTED—For a small family from 1st April. Two rooms with bath-room and a kitchen attached. Locality near about Medows Street. Apply to Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED a CIVIL ENGINEER, young, energetic and smart in appearance for guaranteed work. Apply with Credentials to RAMANAND & Co., 9, Forbes Street, Fort. 5761

NURSES:—Fully trained, required fo the Nasik Civil Hospital, Nursing Association. Pay Rs. 75, Board, washing and Unifrom allowance and quarters, servants, light and fuel free.
Apply before the 20th March, 1915, also stating age, Nationality to THE CIVIL SURGEON, Nasik. 3129

WANTED a District Engineer for the Mianwali District Board, Pay Rs. 150 per mensem with a fixed horse allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem. Travelling allowance in accordance with Civil Service Regulations.—Apply with copies of certificates (which will not be returned) to the CHAIRMAN of the District Board, MIANWALI.
BHAGAT RAM,
Vice Chairman, Dist, Board,
3207 Mianwali.

THE services of two OVERSEERS on a consolidated salary of Rs. 150 each per mensem, as Sub-Divisional Officers in the P. W. D.
Applications of well educated and experienced men only will be considered. Preference will be given to those holding Sub-Engineer's certificates of the Thomason College and who have had not less than five years' experience in the execution of important works.
Apply THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bikaner (Rajputana). 3208

WANTED as a temporary measure for the District Board, Hissar, a fully qualified District Engineer, young, of good physique and capable of touring. The tenure of appointment will be the duration of the war. Pay Rs. 250-20-350 plus house rent. Rs. 30, Municipal and other allowances Rs. 70, and 2nd class travelling allowance nder the Civil Service Regulations. Copies f testimonials and medical certificates required.
Apply to CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT BOARD, Hissar. 3127

WANTED.—Applications are invited for the POST of STENOTYPIST for the Office of the Commissioner, Berar, on a salary of Rs. 70 per mensem.
Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned by the 31st March, 1915. Candidates must have passed at least the Matriculation Examination of any Indian University and must be physically fit and not over 25 years of age. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months and will be required to join at
B. P. STANDEN, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Berar.
Amraoti Camp, the 11th March,
5745

WANTED.

VIOLIN LESSONS.—WANTED. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5765

WANTED immediately SMART SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Good pay to really experienced man. Apply to WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd. 5764

WANTED immediately—COMPETENT MOTOR MECHANIC on Rs. 100 per mensem Apply SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 5771

SMALL FLAT unfurnished wanted immediately in Apollo Bunder, Fort, Colaba Reclamation or vicinity. State particulars, rent etc., to box No. 207, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5774

SMALL BUNGALOW or FLAT unfurnished wanted immediately, with or without garden or stabling. State particulars, rent etc. Apply to Box No. 206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5774

WANTED.—A SMALL BUNGALOW or a flat in a healthy locality within easy reach of Bori Bunder. Apply stating terms to "B" Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5723

A LARGE FIRM requires immediately several assistant salesmen, for Hardware, Chemicals, Piece Goods, Millinery, Haberdashery etc., also export produce and code clerks. Reply stating full particulars, age, present salary to box No. 205, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5773

WANTED an EXPERIENCED BACHELOR of SCIENCE for the post of a HEADMASTER of a school (teaching upto standard fourth English) at Rander near Surat. Apply stating terms and forwarding copies of testemonials to ABDUR RAHIM AHMED, 116, Chakla Street, Bombay, No. 3. 5730

WANTED an L.C.E., or an experienced and qualified OVERSEER for the place of SUPERVISOR, Hubli Municipality. Pay Rs. 100—10—200, conveyance allowance Rs. 15. Kanarese knowing men will be preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the undersigned not later than the 15th April, 1915.
W. W. COEN,
President,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 11th March, 1915. 5742

WANTED.—SHORTHAND TYPIST with knowledge of card indexing. Pay Rs. 75 per mensem. Apply stating speed in each and send copies of testimonials to:—
E. M. DUGGAN.,
B. Sc., A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Ex. Engr's. Office,
Poona, 15 March, 1915.
5770

WANTED—A competent European MOTOR MECHANIC and DRIVER for Rail Motor on Kalka-Simla Railway. Applicants must have had considerable experience of Motor Car Engines and capable of doing all necessary repairs.
Salary Rs. 100 per mensem (Overtime extra).
Only first class men need apply forwarding copies of testimonials to—
THE DISTRICT LOCO SUPDT.,
3209 Kalka-Simla Railway, Kalka.

WANTED for the Permanent Establishment a fully qualified OVERSEER with good practical experience of construction and survey work. He must be a neat draftsman and capable of estimating quantities and costs. Only those who are ready to work anywhere on the Company's B. G, System need apply, Preference will be given to one with previous experience of Railway work. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to the
CHIEF ENGINEER,
5743 B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

MEHTA AUCTIONEER, reputed for profitable sales of landed properties. 5685

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to dispose off their furniture in lot will find it to their advantage to apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5612

FOR SALE.—About 3 lacs square yards of VALUABLE LAND at Matunga, near Vadala Junction. Suitable for Mill or Chemical works. Apply to Box No. 188, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5707

RACING PONIES FOR SALE.—SIR KNIGHT. BEN HUR, ANAY MASTER BILL, and LOTUS to be sold as H. H. Nawab of Sachin is giving up racing. Apply A. S. OOMER, Moreland Road, Bombay. 5444

FOR SALE.—MOTOR CAR, 4 Cylinder, 5 Seater, 25-30 H.-P., in perfect working order, tyres and tubes all new lately painted and overhauled. Car and enquiry at N. G. GUNMAKER, Corner Grant Road. 5758

FOR SALE.—Locomotive Engines, 4' 8½" Gauge; Loco Type Boilers, 16 to 50 H. P.; Marine Boilers, 100 H.P.; Vertical Boilers, from 8 to 16 H.P.; 3-Ton Steam Cranes, 4' 8½" Gauge; 3-Ton Hand Crane; Wheel Lathe by Death and Ellwood, 2' 4" centres; Steam Pumps, from 4" to 36" delivery; Mortar Mills, 9 ft; Belt Driven Pumps, from 5" to 15" delivery; Steam Excavators by Ruston and Proctor and J. H. Wilson; Rock Boring Machines; Stone Dressing Machines; Steam Launch, "Chiva"; Steam Tug, "Thurya"; Steam Tug, "Harold"; Hopper Barges, 90ft. by 20ft. by 8ft. depth; Side Tip Wagons, 1' 9" Gauge; Trucks, 4' 8½" Gauge; Flat bottomed Rails, 47½ lbs. per yard; Blacksmiths and Fitters Tools, etc.;
For full particulars and prices apply to:—
Messrs. PRICE, WILLS & REEVES,
5698 New Docks, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Well furnished and well situated bungalow to let. Apply to ADARJEE & BROS. 5653

TO LET—Stable accommodation with syces quarters near GRAHAM & Company Apply to J. B. MISTRY, care of Central Bank, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay. 3310

TO LET—From 16th March. A terrace Room with Bathroom E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 512 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

TO LET.—House 74, Guncarriage Street, Lower Colaba, airy and open all sides. Suitable to Christians. Apply MR. PINTO, next door. 5710

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 3310

TO LET—STALLS for horse and carriage Rs. 12, stall only for horse Rs. 6, stall for Motor Rs. 12, in Goa Street and Frere Road. Apply CARSINATH'S OFFICE Oak Lane, Fort. 5659.

TO BE LET.—FIRST FLOOR. Newly painted at Gowalia Tank Road; Mosac Works, Telephone facility. For any caste. Rent Rs. 100. Enquire there to DADY BATLIBOI. 5768

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for RAJAHS AND PRINCES.—To be let the Bungalow known as "Green Woods," the best situated bungalow in Mahableshwar consisting of drawing room and four bedrooms and fitted with most up-to-date *sanitary arrangements with hot and cold water baths* and *flushing system privies* and tastefully furnished throughout with high class *furniture by Isac Benjamin*. There is a copious supply of fresh water and stabling for four horses. Outhouses with grounds covering an area of over 30 acres. For terms apply to CHUNILAL JIVANDAS, Vallabh Terrace, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 5727

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "SCINDIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Victoria Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignatures and to take delivery of their goods without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through B/Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.
Graham's Building,
Bombay, 16th March, 1915. 5763.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that I have admitted my sons, BERAMJI SORABJI UMRIGER, JEHANGIR SORABJI UMRIGER, and RUSTOMJI, alias RUSI SORABJI UMRIGER, as partners in my firm of PEARSE & CO., as from the 15th day of March, 1915.
SORABJI OKERJI OOMRIGAR.,
Proprietor, Pearse & Co.,
Confectioners, Caterers, etc.
Apollo Street, Bombay. 5772

NOTICE.

MOTORS SEATS can be reserved at moderate charges from Wathar to Mahableshwar by two days previous intimation also luggage arrangements by bullock carts.
Apply to:—
MAHADEO AND CO.,
Proprietor,
The Passenger Motor Service.
5706 Wathar Station.

NOTICE.

MY WIFE ADA HENRIETTA MARSHALL having left my protection on the 26th February, 1915, I shall not be responsible for any debts she may incur as from to-day.
J. W. MARSHALL,
Cleaveland Road,
5766 Worli.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY." Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 581.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SAMUEL STREET OOMARCARRY FIRST ROW AND ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF OOMERCARRY FIRST ROW, BEING PLOTS NOS. 1, 2 AND 3.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 87 of 1913.

AHMEDBHOY ABDINBHOY PIRBHOY ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
MAHOMEDBHOY ABDINBHOY PIRBHOY and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dastur and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Pirbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Abdinbhoy Pirbhoy, Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the abovementioned Suit No. 87 of 1913 and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit on the 12th day of October, 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell the undermentioned properties on the following days, times and places, mntioned against the lots.

LOT No. 1—SAMUEL STREET PROPERTY ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF APRIL, 1915, AT 4 P.M. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land situate at Samuel Street and Doongri Street, in the city of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by aumeasurement 2023 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses and premises, built and standing thereon, which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward "B" Nos. 2980 and Street Nos. 245-247, Samuel Street, and Ward "B" No. 3043, Street Nos. 548-550, Doongri Street and which are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property formerly of Jerajbhoy Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and now of Ebrahimbhoy Mahomedbhoy Rowji, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Peerbhoy Damji deceased and now of Versey Laljee, on or towards the East by the Chinch Bunder Third Street, now called Doongri Street and on or towards the West by the Chinch Bunder Second Street now called Samuel Street and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy Damji and are now in that of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 2 AND 3; OOMARCARRY FIRST ROW PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE WEST SIDE OF OOMARCARRY FIRST ROW.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of April 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises either in one lot or two different lots.

PARTICULARS OF LOT NO. 2:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, the Fazendar whereof was formerly Bapu Narayen Sett and now the Khoja Soonat Jamat twelfth Mujlis, together with messuage tenements dwelling house, standing thereon, built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles situate lying and being at Oomarcarry first row without the Fort of Bombay and fronting on the west side thereof in the district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 152 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the old Oomarcarry first row, now Oomarcarry Street, on or towards the west by the sweepers passage and beyond that formerly by the house of Lakhmidas Shivji and by the house of Sir Tharia Topan, on or towards the north formerly by the house of Musaji Dadji Sasoonker Israel and now by the house of Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy Damji, being the Lot No. 3 hereinafter described, and on or towards the south by the private passage, belonging to the said house and beyond that by the property formerly belonging to Rama Bhandari and now to Doongri Moholla Musjid and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under old Municipal No. 10, Oomarcarry first row and now ward "B" ward No. 3339 Street No. 50, Oomarcarry Street and was formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy and now of the vendors.

PARTICULARS OF LOT NO. 3:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the western side of Oomarcarry first row, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy and now of the vendors and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "B," ward No. 3340 and Street No. 52-54 containing by admeasurement 131 1/9 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on the east by the Oomarcarry first row aforesaid, on the west by the sweeper's passage on the north by a gully, half of which belongs to the vendor and beyond that by a house formerly of Raibai, wife of Sadoo and on the south by the said Lot No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Dastur & Co., Attorneys for the said Receivers at their office in Esmail Building at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD DRAWING, DINING AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE, TABLE ORNAMENTS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome (made to order) artistic teak and blackwood household furniture comprising dining table, set of dining chairs, hand-

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co.—*(Contd.)*

some hall side and corner cabinets, single and double door almiras, hanging clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, hatstands, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, large chiffoniers, new designed drawing room screens, reclining sofas, writing and dressing tables, office chairs, glass door book-cases, upholstered hall sint sofas and chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, clothes baskets, new designed iron and brass bedsteads, rich carpets, table ornaments and cooking utensils etc.
The property of Sir James Begbie, Kt.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Monday the 22nd instant.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th March, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M., (S.T.), AUCTION SALE OF THE UNSERVICEABLE STORES OF THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES AT MAZAGAON.
Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Government Telegraph stores Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises of the stores below the bridge at Mazagaon consisting of cycles, tubes and outer covers, rat-traps, hurricane lanterns large lot of scrapped copperware, bronzeware, steel wire insulators handing hood with iron spikes, calendars 21 conductor cable, kentledge wrought and cast iron, rails assorted sizes and other miscellaneous articles.
A deposit of 50 per cent required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.
The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell at their Auction Room No. 53, Medows Street, Fort (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parasram Jewellers and opposite the corner of Oak Lane) the household teak and blackwood surplus furniture of a merchant consisting of drawing room sofas and chairs lined rich velvet and tapestry tiled teapoys and jardineers, corner cabinets, dining table and chairs, picture easels, wall pegs and brackets, single and double almirahs, bookstands, invalid sofas, bedroom sofas, verandah benches, writing and washhand tables, screens, marble centre tables, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, English rocking chairs, music seats, phonograph and records, carpets, hatstands, vases, ornaments and glass crockery and plateware, &c.
The property is on view.
N.B.—The Vendor will not be allowed to bid directly or indirectly at the time of sale.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.
AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY WELL-KNOWN VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY VIZ., AMBAWADI AT GIRGAON.
On SUNDAY, the 4th April, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction under instructions from the Managing Trustees Seth Manekji Jethabhai Vurdhaman and another the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mr. Dhirajlal Vandravandas and another, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagor under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of January, 1911, and made between the said Mr. Dhirajlal Vandravandas and Vithaldas Dhirajlal a minor by his father and natural guardian Mr. Dhirajlal Vandravandas of the one part and the said mortgagees of the second part, the very valuable landed property more particularly described hereunder and known as the "Ambawadi."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or oart known as the "Ambawadi" together with the messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaum outside the Fort in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3778 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 675, 204 and 204 New Nos. 1640, 1612 and 1612 and old survey Nos. 559, 543 560 and 545 new survey Nos. 4/7755—7755 and 7756 and which several tenements or buildings are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 292, 294, 296, 297, 298, 295, 299, 300, 301, 312, 304, 305, 308 (1), 308 (2), 307, 308, and 307 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17 9, 15, 701, 711 and which land and premises are bounded on or towards the north by the property of Khanderao Janardhan and others, on or towards the South by the Girgaum Road, on or towards the East partly by the properties of Narayan Vishnu Gokhale and others, and partly by the properties of Ani Freza Pereira and Bhirubai daughter of Narayan Appa and a passage and on or towards the West by the property of Govind Vasudeo Pendse.
For further particulars printed conditions of sale and inspection of titledeeds application may be made to the undersigned.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th March, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

THE ONE ONLY IDEAL CINEMA AND VARIETY HALL
in Bombay noted for brilliant pantomimes, Topical Reviews, Revusical comedies and Local Topical features.
TO-NIGHT: TO-NIGHT at 6-30: AT 6-30 only
A REMARKABLE FILM OF INTENSE IMPERIAL INTEREST
THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE
AND
THE 108th LIGHT INFANTRY
MANŒUVRES.
Also showing Topical War Gazette, Comics, etc.
Also presenting the most laughable pantomime production of the year, the result of talent, wit and humour.
LAST PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT OF
"DICK WHITTINGTON"
TO-NIGHT: The 10 O'clock performance at
THE RACQUET COURT, COLABA GYMNASIUM.
LOOK OUT TO-MORROW THURSDAY
ANOTHER GALA NIGHT & CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
"DICK WHITTINGTON REVISED"
also featuring
The Government House Garden Party
The Skating Rink Carnival, etc.
Book your seats now at ROSE & Co.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

Charni Road
TO-NIGHT
THE
INHERITANCE OF MARQUIS OF CARROW BANK
BEING 3rd SERIES OF
ROCAMBOLE
You saw the FIRST Two Series thrilling and captivating as they were, this is even more novel, surpassing them both in interest and sensation.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
AND COMICS
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE.
LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.
Again TO NIGHT! Again TO-NIGHT!!
OUR NEW PROGRAMME:
NEW ARTISTES
NEW ACTS
NEW CLOWN ENTRIES
In fact a Complete Change selected from our Vast and Extensive Repertoire.
Two & a half hours' solid enjoyment guaranteed.
Our Menagerie consisting of Performing Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Emu, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, Etc.
See our beautiful Arab Stallions and Ponies.
Next Matinee—Saturday Afternoon Mar. 20th
At 4 p. m. when children will be admitted at half price to all parts of the Circus.
Booking at the Circus Tent daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box, 6 Seats	Rs. 20
Single Seat Box	„ 4
First Chairs	„ 3
Second Chairs	„ 1
Stalls	„ 4
Gallery (Indians only)	As. 8

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, half price to Rs. 2 and Re. 1 Seats only.
Our Menagerie is opened daily for a small charge.
W. HARMSTON, Proprietor
R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS' INSTITUTION PERFORMANCE.

Under the distinguished Patronage of Their Excellencies Lord & Lady WILLINGDON
The Pupils of the Alexandra Girls' Institution will give
A GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE
In aid of the WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY WAR RELIEF FUND
AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
Bastion Road, Fort,
On Friday, the 26th March 1915
at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)
The Programme will consist of National Anthems of the Allies, a cantata in costumes, Action Songs, Musical Drill, Guzarati Play, Recitations, Garbe, Tableaux
&c. &c.
Plan and Reserved Tickets at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.
Stalls, Reserved Seats at Rs. 4 & Rs. 3
Dress Circle do .. ., 3 & Rs. 2
Rest of the House at Re. 1 & 8 annas
No Half Prices.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Colaba next to the Tramway Company's Stable on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

36 full pressed bales of Katol cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD.

In exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in Mr. Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal by an Indenture of second Mortgage bearing date the 28th day of July, 1913, and made between Framji Pallonji Pochkhanwala of the one part and Ratanji Ranchodji Desai and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part and an indenture of transfer of mortgage bearing date the 30th day of September, 1914, and made between the said Ratanji Ranchodji Desai of the one part and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part, and the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 31st day of Kanuary, 1914, and made between the said Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla of the one part, and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the oher part, the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal as such mortgagee will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), have the property hereunder mentioned put up for sale by Public Auction, through Messss. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, on the premises on account and at the risk of the said Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla. For particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Mortgagees, Attorneys at 121, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Bombay Pension and Tax tenure situate at Khetwady Main Road, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and decimal point seventy-one square yards or thereabouts and rogistered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 373, New No. D/2249, Old Survey No. 27, New No. 5 and 6—7402, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1842, (1) and 1843 (2a), Street Nos. 1 and 3 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Khetwady Main Road, aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property now of Vithal Sayana, contractor, and formerly of Dorabji C. Patel, on or towards the West by a portion of the private passage and beyond that by the property of Merwanji Cursetji Mehta, and on or towards the East by the property now of Ardeshir Sorabji Palkhiwala and formerly of Dinshaw Edulji Lam and which premises are now in the occupation or the tenants of the mortgagor.

Sale of the Rights of Cultivating Lands, Cutting Grass, Catching Fish, collecting Mango Crop, Chikoo Crop and Cocoanuts, etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNET and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Tardeo Flat Chowki, on FRIDAY the 26th instant, at 8.30 a.m. (B. T.), the several rights mentioned hereunder:—

13 rights of cutting grass (10 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 5 months) from the old Sonapur ground at Worlee, Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road, Health Camp, Main Drain between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, Old Hindu Cemetery to north of Clerk Road and from Old Mogul Cemetery on the south of Clerk Road.

(1) Right of catching fish from water canal, on Municipal ground at Coorla for one year.

(1) Right of drawing toddy from the date trees standing on the burial ground at Haines Road for one year.

(1) Right of cultivating cocoanuts from the Worlee New Cemetery for one year.

(10) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year at as many different places such as Coorla, Sion, Mahim, and Worlee reclamation grounds, ground at Arthur Road with right to take water from tank as well as pieces of land at Sewri, DeLisle Road, adjoining the Sheep Market and 3 different plots at Tardeo.

For details and conditions of sales of the above rights, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or to the Deputy Health Officer, G. Ward, in his Office, near the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Station, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the higher or any offer.

SALE POSITIVELY ON THURSDAY, THE 25TH MARCH, AT 4 P.M.
URGENT NOTICE.

Auction Sale of 'Saboo Palace" which was to take place on SUNDAY, the 21st March, is further adjourned to THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) when it will now positively sold and if on that day the reserved price for the whole lot is not obtained then the bungalow will be sold separately immediately thereafter and the sale of the furniture and moveables will commence on SUNDAY, the 28th March, 1915, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) each day.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co., *(Contd.)*

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred victoria with a chestnut waler mare and a set of English harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards and dumb waiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets and ornaments, rich carpets, and pictures, teapoys, reclining sofas, office tables and chairs, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, mirrors and panel door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, one sweet tone cottage piano, China matting, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. Sagdury, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 17th March, 1915.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL M. & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, near Kemp and Co., the teak and blackwood office and house hold rich furniture including velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suites, fancy almyrahs, writing, washing and dressing tables, easy and low chairs reclining sofas lady's tables, tapestry lined sofas, book cases, fancy tile teapoys, chest of drawers, cupboards in two pieces, book stands, hatstands, phonographs, records, cane sofas, marble top tables, watches, Japanese teapoys, fancy cabinets, single and double cots, travelling cots, music revolving book cases, etc., etc.

By order of a private gentleman one Milner safe on stand.

By order of the concerned, one country safe phonographs, records, etc., etc.

D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th March, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Grand Fancy Dress Carnival.

Tuesday, 16th March 1915.

20 Valuable Prizes will be offered for Competition as follows:—

Class I. Best Historical Costume, 1 Lady, 1 Gentleman. **Class II. Most Original Costume,** 1 Lady, 1 Gentleman. **Class III. Most Comical Costume,** 1 Lady, 1 Gentleman. **Class IV. Best Paper Costume,** 1 Lady, 1 Gentleman. **Class V. Best Advertisement,** 1 Lady, 1 Gentleman.

In addition to the foregoing, Ten Prizes will be given to the Second best in each Competition.

Prizes on view at the Rink.

Addmission.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats..	Rs. 2
Skates	Re. 1

Competitors will be allowed the use of skates free.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
STOCK-TAKING SALE
AT
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

Provisions, Patent Medicines and Perfumery and Toilet Requisites to be cleared off at sweeping reduction.

Price list on application.

No. 47, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A NOVEL FOR INDIAN READERS

MOHINI

(Mrs. Henry Wood's "Danesbury House")

Translated for the first time into Gujerati

By B. R. DIVATIA.

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Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

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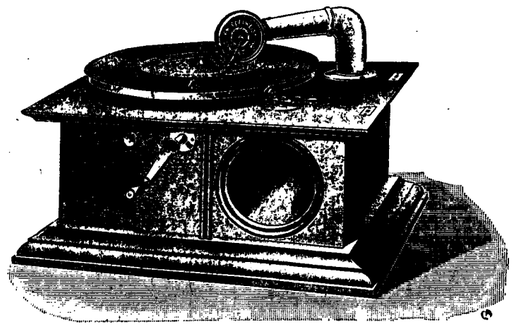

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DEPOT: 233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Special Advertisement Price for March only, VERMOUTH Re .1-6 per Bottle.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 16.

The only rain reported this morning is a fall of two inches at Ootacamund. The depression from Persia is not yet affecting the weather to any important extent.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 16th March 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded is lower Sind, lightly clouded in upper Sind and West Rajputana and clear in east Rajputana. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme western districts of Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal at Bhuj, Rajkot and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature has risen but is still generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednagar and Bijapur and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature continues in slight defect; night temperature is also below normal in the north Bombay Deccan and at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. Disturbed conditions advancing from Persia have caused an increase of cloud in Baluchistan and Sind.

Some showers are likely in Baluchistan. A few thundershowers are possible in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and Mysore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 16th of March, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	97	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	79.7	61.6	97	..	5.67	—4.41
Jask	80.4	69.2	69	..	0.40	—3.31
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	86.9	73.8	26	..	3.17	0.05
PUNJAB—	85.3	61.7	61	..	0.86	—0.56
Multan	74.7	49.5	71	..	0.67	2.42
Rawalpindi	80.2	56.4	83	..	4.94	1.92
Lahore	79.0	56.2	78	..	3.87	..
Hissar	78.7	57.1	80	..	4.72	—0.37
Ambala	77.0	60.0	73	..	10.53	7.88
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—	80.4	58.1	63	..	7.73	6.22
Agra	79.8	56.9	72	..	4.55	2.51
Mainpuri	83.1	58.8	51	..	3.32	1.66
Jhansi	82.2	57.3	54	..	2.98	1.01
Cawnpore	83.1	58.0	56	..	4.35	2.25
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	80.5	57.8	61	..	0.91	—0.14
Jacobabad	79.6	67.4	87	..	1.09	—0.20
Karachi	79.2	55.7	68	..	3.62	2.36
Ajmer	79.8	58.9	63	..	3.20	1.81
Jalpore	83.6	62.1	62	..	5.93	5.07
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	88.5	60.0	53	..	1.34	0.89
Bhuj	79.3	72.8	76	..	1.46	0.78
Dwarka	82.1	62.6	69	..	1.25	0.79
Veraval	80.8	58.5	47	..	0.43	—0.06
Rajkot	89.0	63.8	57	..	0.18	—0.37
Bhavnagar Para	91.5	63.3	67	..	0.79	0.45
Surat	92.5	65.6	37	..	0.33	—0.05
Ahmedabad	90.0	60.6	38	..	0.96	0.45
Deesa	83.3	60.5	41	..	4.32	3.53
Neemuch	88.5	56.2	50	..	2.18	1.28
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	85.8	60.5	54	..	3.49	1.10
Jubbulpore	84.2	62.4	41	..	3.44	1.32
Saugor	87.5	66.8	49	..	4.89	3.25
Hoshangabad	92.6	61.7	42	..	3.11	2.02
Khandwa	93.7	62.5	34	..	4.67	2.77
Akola	92.8	71.8	32	..	4.11	2.16
Amraoti	92.9	65.9	41	..	4.75	2.46
Nagpur	93.5	70.0	60	..	5.38	2.97
Chanda	92.2	67.8	41	..	2.47	0.57
Raipur						
KONKAN—	84.5	71.4	81	..	1.17	0.59
Bombay	84.9	70.1	57	..	0.54	—0.17
Ratnagiri	84.9	72.7	73	..	1.58	0.39
Mormugao	84.1	70.6	90	..	5.70	3.77
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	92.9	58.1	49	..	4.62	3.76
Malegaon	92.3	60.9	34	..	2.81	1.44
Ahmednagar	94.4	58.7	63	..	0.65	—0.48
Poona	96.8	67.1	37	..	6.67	5.02
Sholapur	93.2	70.1	33	..	5.45	4.03
Bijapur	90.3	62.7	39	..	4.93	2.99
Belgaum	90.5	61.6	34	..	4.27	2.99
Ahmedabad	92.9	70.1	63	..	4.26	2.59
Nizamabad (Indur).	93.4	70.6	79	..	3.70	1.72
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	88.5	76.0	79	..	3.61	0.23
Mangalore	88.6	77.3	80	..	9.34	2.70
Calicut	89.8	78.9	76	..	20.61	10.56
Cochin	88.9	74.7	95	..	25.60	0.16
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING (MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	89.3	77.2	74	..	5.66	—1.13
Masulipatam	99.7	75.2	58	..	4.17	1.79
Bellary	100.6	78.4	78	..	9.37	4.56
Cuddapah	92.7	75.4	89	..	24.04	4.69
Madras	93.0	70.5	78	..	3.53	—0.40
Bangalore	99.4	75.1	59	..	7.52	2.07
Coimbatore	90.6	78.5	77	..	7.08	—1.94
Trichinopoly	88.3	79.8	82	..	22.07	—7.19
Negapatam						

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay, Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 16th March, 1915, was 30.148 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 1i feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

According to the "Mokattam" the Governments of his Majesty the King and his Highness the Sultan of Egypt have agreed in principle, to modify the Organic Law in such a way as to make the opinion of the Legislative Assembly decisive in all matters connected with Islamic institutions such as the Wakfs Ministry the Mehkemehs Shareih, and the Hisby Councils in Egypt on the condition that their affairs shall have no relation with Government finance.

Poor blood

Young babes, growing children, young mothers, indoor workers and dwellers in unhealthy districts are particularly liable to this condition, which should **never** be neglected. SCOTT'S Emulsion enriches the blood and nourishes without taxing the digestive organs. Then, colourless cheeks regain the glow of health, appetite returns, sleep becomes more natural and the body assumes the grace and glow of buoyant health.

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Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) H. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.

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Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 15th March 1915

Means of observations, taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr. ...	29.931 Inches
Temperature of Air ...	77.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	70.2 "
Dew Point ...	66.6 "
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.637 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10 ...	1.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air ...	84.5 "
Minimum do. do. ...	72.3 "
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight ...	NNW, NNE, WNW, NW,
movement of Wind from mid-night to midnight ...	177 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water in at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
TU.	16	0 0a	27 11	16	m 5 44	16 1
					5 47a	17 0
W	17	m 0 7	28 3	17	m 6 10	15 9
		0 32a	18 0		6 17a	17 5
TH	18	m 0 32	27 11	18	m 6 35	15 9
		1 2a	27 9		6 43a	17 11
F.	19	m 0 55	27 6	19	m 6 59	15 11
		1 31a	27 3		7 11a	18 7
S.	20	m 1 17	26 10	20	m 7 24	16 4
		2 1a	26 8		7 35a	19 5
SU.	21	m 1 39	26 2	21	m 7 50	18 10
		2 34a	25 11		8 0a	20 3
M.	22	m 2 2	25 5	22	m 8 18	17 6
		3 13a	25 2		8 39a	21 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
m 16 (Tuesday)	m 6h. 47m.	m 6h. 49m
m 17 (Wednesday)	m 6h. 46m.	m 6h. 49m
m 18 (Thursday)	m 6h. 45m.	m 6h. 49m
m 19 (Friday)	m 6h. 44m.	m 6h. 50
m 20 (Saturday)	m 6a. 43m.	m 6h. 50
m 21 (Sunday)	m 6h. 42m.	m 6h. 50
m 22 (Monday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 5

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1915, March 1 1h. 12·3m. a.m.; First quarter 24th, 4h. 18.0 a.m.; quarter 1915 April 7th, 1h. 4.24m. a.m.: New M 14th, 5h. 5.7m. p.m.

We regret to announce that M Sutherland, a journalist of high ments, known equally well in Birmingham, and London, di in Glasgow on the 11th in

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, March 15th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian		200
" " Imports		70,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Firm.		
Mid. Americans		5·14
Egyptian F.G.F.		7.25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May ..	8.95
	July	9.18
New York Official noon call May	..	8.97
	July	9.22
New Orleans 10 a.m., May	..	8.64
	July	8.89

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 15th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.02	5.12
June-July.	5.07	5.17
July-Aug.	5.14	5.24
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	5.29	5.40
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	5.37	5.48

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
13th Mch. Close	5.02½	5.13½	5.29	5.37
15th Mch. Open	5.03½	5.14	5.30	5.39
15th Mch. Close	5.12½	5.24	5.40	5.48½
	pl. 10	pl. 10½	pl. 11	pl. 12½

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
13th Mch. Close	7.32	7.51	7.86	7.93
15th Mch. Open	..	..	..	..
15th Mch. Close	7.39	7.59	7.96	8.08
	pl. 7	pl. 8	pl. 10	pl. 10

NEW YORK.

	May.	July	Oct.	Jan.
13th March. Close	8.81	9.06	9.34	..
15th March. 11 a.m.	8.95	..	9.46	9.75
15th March. Close.	8.89	..	9.43	..

NEW ORLEANS.

	May.	July
13th March. Close	8.57	8.78
15th March. 11 a.m	..	..
15th Mch. close	..	..

AMERICAN MARKETS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

New York, March 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	34,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	32,000
Futures at New York May	..	8.89
Previous closing price	..	8.81
Futures at New York July	..	9.14
Previous closing price	..	9.06
Spot Cotton at New York	..	8.85
Previous price	..	8.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	8.44
Previous price	..	8.38
Futures at New Orleans May	..	8.64
Previous price	..	8.57
Futures at New Orleans July	..	8.87
Previous price	..	8.78
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	7⅞
Demand Bills	..	4.80.50
Silver Commercial Bars	..	51½

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 15th.

Bar Silver Spot	..	24 1/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.		
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £500,0 0.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	.. 2	1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	.. 2	3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4½
" " " " 6 "	..	4⅝
Interest day to day loans	..	1⅛
" 7 day market loans	..	1½

The sum of £115,000 has been Earmarked for Argentina

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, March 15th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	15/7 1/2
July-September	14/7 1/2
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and	
Karachi June.	15/9
July-September.	14/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June	17/9
July-September.	16/7 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and	
Karachi June.	17/10 1/2
July-September.	16/9

MARKET REPORTS.

COTTON

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 16.

The market opened firm on the sharp advance from Liverpool, and Good Broach was quoted at Rs. 208. But on the news that New York having lost eight points during the day, and 6,800 bales receipts of Broach, prices gave way, and with some pressure to sell, rates declined all round to the extent of Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 for Broach and Rs. 3 for other qualities, without much business in contracts apart from Good Broach.

We quote for March deliveries:—
Good Broach, 202.
Fine Broach, 204.
Fully Good Bengals, 134.
Fine M. G. Bengals, 146.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akolas, Rs. 164.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MIDDAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.		Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
Broach	..	207	..	206/7	25-3-15
	..	206	..	..	25-5-15
gals (Ey.					
	.. ..	..	177	..	25-1-16
	.. ..	..	137	..	25-3-15
ls (Ey.					
	..	149/6	..	..	"

Akola, Khgm	206	..	..	25-1-16
M. G. Sind "Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	154	140	..	25-3-15
M. G. Khandwa Banawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	188	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore	186/7	..	..	"
M. G. Yeotmal	181	..	..	"
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	176	..	..	"
M. G. Oomrawatee (description)	171	..	..	"
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple	167	..	..	"
M. G.	159	..	..	25-5-15
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	206	"
H. G. Westerns	..	..	194	"
M. G. Westerns	..	..	200	"
M. G. Miraj	..	..	213	"
M. G. Compta	..	..	211	"
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

ARRIVALS.

March, 14th & 15th.

	Bales.
Khandeish	38,16
Central India	2,369
Bar i & Nagpur	1,717
Ber r	2,567
Central Provinces	881
Dhollera	2,092
B oach	6,875
Compta & Dharwar	..
W sterns	325
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	2,987
Rajputana	872
Sind	2,173
Total	26,674
Total for 4 ays	57,931
" to dat since 1st Sept 1914	1,244,094
" same tim last season	2,175,870

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	2 Days.	Jan. 1	Since 1st Same 1915 period last year.
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	26,674 Cwts.	57,931 Cwts.	1004,468 Cwts.	1,285,389 Cwts.
Wheat	3,754	21,952	481,154	540,862
Linseed	4,187	8,528	105,765	432,319
Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seeds	3,940	6,256	69,945	78,761
Gingellyseed	2,495	3,996	173,180	676,740
Poppyseed	20	20	211	3,395
Groundnut	4,109	9,028	300,421	537,325
Castorseed	5,681	11,712	255,514	463,094
Rice	2,285	8,080	1,045,437	1,072,984
Myrabollams	1,743	4,097	156,182	227,990
Cottonseed	6,250	21,406	861,934	1,859,894
Mowraseed	..	3	2,984	9,306
Gram	2,198	3,945	75,774	122,805
Jowari	13,945	40,021	333,034	394,556
Barley	400	672	7,100	10,495
Maize	55	172	2,024	429

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. Ap.-May Rs. 611, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi Rs. 6-7 R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. Rs. 6-8, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.

Rapeseed. Tone easier.
Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-8, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah Rs. 6-10, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni Rs. 7-3, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat Rs. 6-13, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.

Groundunts.
Solapur. Rs. 29, B. T. per candy.
Madras Rs. 30, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed Rs.4, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready Rs. 5-13-6, R. D. per cwt.
Forward Ap.-May Rs. 5-12-6, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 41-8, B. T. per candy.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni Rs. 37-8, B. T. per candy.
Mughi Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat Rs. 52-8, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore Rs. 38-8, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward 1s. 3 31-32d. May.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready. 1s. 4¼d.
Do do. Forward 1s. 4 9-32d. May.
Do. 4 m-s. do 1s. 4 5-16d.
Frans 3 m-s. do. 172¾ nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 134⅜
Do. Shanghai 172
60 d-s Yokohama 148

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill share market was fairly active to-day and a large amount of business was put through at varying rates.

Davids opened at Rs. 535, but closed at Rs. 540. Fazulbhai stood unchanged at Rs 405, Madhavji at the close declined to Rs. 1.110. Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 912½ to Rs. 925. Colabas stood firm at Rs. 1355. Centrals declined to Rs. 1,765 and Edward Sassoons to to Rs. 177½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood stationary at Rs. 857½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 212, declined to Rs. 206½, but closed at Rs. 209.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs 91 and Deferred at Rs. 172. Preference changed hands at Rs. 157.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 567½. Central Provinces Ry. shares (old issue) at Rs. 117 and Maudra Bhous at Rs. 50½.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,577½.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were placed at Rs. 194.

Tata Hydro Electric Preference shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,110.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Note stood unchanged at Rs. 92¼.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98 3/8.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

In the event of any tenders being made during next week for Sterling Bills or Telegraphic Transfers on London, the tenderers can, at their option, pay in the amounts of their tenders on the 24th or 26th instant, as they prefer (25th being a Bank Holiday) and bills will be issued by the Accountant-General on receipt of the usual telegraphic advice of allotment from the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and after the deposit has been made.

The tenderers will also be allowed to arrange with their Agents at Calcutta to pay in the amounts of their bills or telegraphic transfers at Calcutta and to take delivery of the bills on the 25th instant.

If the latter course is followed, treasury or currency transfers from Bombay on Cacutta will be issued in their favour at par as a special case.

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure. D 4

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing from London on February 18th say:—

GOLD.

Gold continues to accumulate in the reserves of this country, for, although to-day's figures show a reduction with regard to the reserve of the Bank of England, just as has been recorded for the past three weeks, a fresh million sterling has been placed each week to the Special Reserve against Treasury Currency Notes.

Receipts were announced by the Bank of England as under:—

February 11th, £1,058,000, in bar gold.
February 15th, £125,000, in bar gold.
Withdrawals were made as under:—
February 11th, £200,000, in bar gold.
February 16th, £503,000, in foreign gold coin.

February 17th, £1,000,000, in gold set aside on account of Treasury Currency Note Reserve (making the totol £25,500,000).

During the week the net reduction on balance is therefore £520,000.

A period has now arrived when a comparison of figures connected with the Indian Currency system, before and after the outbreak of war, is worthy of consideration.

The initial shock of war, which naturally arrested trade and aroused anxiety in the mind of Indian natives as to its effect upon the currency, has now spent its force. The movements of Indian Exchange are guided, and are likely to be guided primarily by the operations of trade, which are now distinctly in favour of India.

The allotments of Council Bills yesterday were made at the satisfactory rate of 1s/4 1/32d.—the highest touched since the beginning of hostilities. This compared with 1s/4 1/16d. on February 18th, 1914.

True, the amount offered this week was only 30 lacs, but special applications have been made freely for several weeks past, after the allotments against tenders had been made. It is expressive of the confidence held in official quarters that no less than 60 lacs have been offered for tender on next Wednesday. This confidence is evidently justified by the fact that 3 lacs were applied for at 1s/4 3/32d. immediately after the increase was made public. So much for the exchange figures.

If the statistical position of the Indian currency be examined, there is every reason to feel assured that the stability of the currency rests upon solid ground.

Appended are figures, expressed in millions sterling, by means of which comparisons can be drawn:—

NOTE ISSUE.

Toward end 1913	43.—
Toward end 1914	40.6
January 31st, 1915	40.2

RESERVES OF GOLD.

Against London.	Notes. India.	Gold Standard. London.	India.	Tottl.
6.1	15.—	2.7	1.8	25.6
5.1	6.2	1.6	3.5	16.4
5.1	5.6	1.3	4.6	16.6

From the above it will be seen that, notwithstanding the severity of the crisis, by which the soundness of things financial has been probed to the core, the combined gold reserves that form the equipoise of the Indian currency system have been reduced since the end of 1913 merely to the extent of nine millions, of which between two or three millions may be set against the reduction in the Note Issue since that date. Over 12 millions sterling additional of the Gold Standard Reserve are held here in first class securities.

The comparison between the figures for the end of 1914, and for the end of last month show that the reduction of the combined Gold Holding has been slightly reversed, and the excellent demand for Council Bills at present points to a continuaance of this state of affairs.

SILVER.

The tone of the market has continued good. Coinage orders for abroad have been considerable, and the demand for the Indian Bazaars has remained fairly constant.

The threatened interference of the enemy with merchant shipping around the British Isles seems to have created more apprehension amongst neutrals than amongst the Allies, who are primarily the object of the intended action.

This fact has acted in two ways. It has encouraged American silver dealers to conserve silver which has already arrived in this country for the purpose of sale. On the other hand, it has caused neutral countries to expedite their requirements in advance.

These circumstances have been reflected in the price which, after remaining for nearly a month not higher than 22¾d. rose yesterday ¼d. to 22 7/8d. and a further 1/16d. to-day.

The stock in Bombay consists of 5,200 bars, compared with 5,400 last week.

A shipment of 150,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
February 12, 22 5/8 cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 13, 22 11/16 cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 15, 22 3/4 cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 16, 22 3/4 cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 17, 22 7/8 cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
February 18, 22 15/16 cash no quotation for ward delivery.
Average 22.770 for the week.
Bank Rate, 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std., 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
The quotation to day for cash delivery is ¼d. above that fixed a week ago.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

In the Calcutta share market to-day neither jute mill shares nor coals attracted any attention and in the absence of support from buyers prices shewed easier tendency. Tea shares continue in request but are as difficult as ever to secure.

The following were among the sales which took place.

Coal.—Baraboni 11/8, Bhalgora 24/4, Raneegunge 22/12, 23, South Govindpur 7/12.

Miscellaneous.—Anglo Oriental Steam 3-12.4, Bengal Nagpore Cotton (ordinary) 51, Great Eastern Hotel 137, Lawrence "5 1/1," (debs.) 105.

Government Paper, 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 92-2.

Later towards the close of the business jute was firmer.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIM TO AGBOTWALLA'S ESTATE DISMISSED.

SANCTION FOR PROSECUTION OF PLAINTIFF AND WITNESSES.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

ABDUL KARIM HAJI ESMAIL v. MAHOMED JOOSAB HAJI ESMAIL.

His Lordship yesterday concluded the hearing of the suit in which the plaintiff claimed to share in the very large estate left by the late Haji Esmail alleging that his mother Chandbi had been married to Haji Esmail 27 years ago, that he was the son of Haji Esmail by Chandbi born in lawful wedlock, and that Chandbi had subsequently been divorced by Haji Esmail. These allegations were all denied by the defendant, whose defence was that the plaintiff was an imposter. The facts have, appeared in detail in a previous issue.

Mr. Davar, Mr. Gadgil and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Moos appeared for the defendant.

The hearing of this suit had lasted several days, the plaintiff's evidence having been led at considerable length, when, on his Lordship taking his seat yesterday, Mr. Davar intimated to the Court that he no longer appeared in the case, his brief having been withdrawn by the attorney for want of funds. Mr. Gadgil then addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiff and after some remarks closed the plaintiff's case.

The Advocate-General then addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant. He said that all the divorces in the "Talaknama" book were forged. There was neither a marriage nor a divorce. There was a fraud from beginning to end, abetted by a lawyer, who would be brought to account.

Mr. Gadgil: If my learned friend refers to Mr. Maneklal I shall put him into the witness-box.

The Advocate-General, continuing said that they would establish before his Lordship that the whole thing was a fraud. Forged documents had been put in and if there ever was a case where sanction to prosecute ought to be given it was this one.

On the Court reassembling after lunch Mr. Jinnah, and Mr. Gadgil, the other Counsel for the plaintiff, also intimated to the Court that they did not appear further in the case.

The Advocate-General then led some evidence on behalf of the defendant and named to the Court about a dozen witnesses who were prepared to establish the fraudulent manufacture of evidence and documents on behalf of the plaintiff.

One Hakim Shaikh Mahomed was then examined. He stated that the 'Talaknama' book was formerly in his possession. He was taken by Chandbi to Mr. Maneklal and the book was taken from him. Mr. Maneklal advised Mulla Abdul Rahim to write out divorces in it and these were written. One Gulamalli Kherula, dictated to the Mulla the contents of the book. The Mulla was paid Rs. 100 and the witness was paid Rs. 50 by Mr. Maneklal. The witness saw Mr F. E. Dinshaw in November and told him what he had stated here. He was ready to give further complete particulars of what he knew.

Examined by his Lordship the witness said that he went to the Dinshaw because he later thought over the matter, felt that he had done a bad act and became nervous.

His Lordship then dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

The Advocate-General then applied for sanction to prosecute Chandbi, the plaintiff, Mulla Abdul Rahim, Fakir Mahomed, and Ebrahim Hajee Ally witnesses for the plaintiff under sections 193, 196, 209, 465, 471 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code.

His Lordship granted the sanction applied for.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Maneklal and Co.

Attorneys for the defendant: Payne and Co.

DUES ON FIVE HUNDIS.

DECREE FOR PLAINTIFFS WITH COSTS.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

THE POONA BANK LTD.—Plaintiffs v. 1 THAKORE KHUTAO KUVERJEE, 2 LAKHAMSY COOVERJI, 3 THE BOMBAY BANKING CO., LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION) BY ITS OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, MR. BASIL N. LANG.—Defendants.

This was a suit by the plaintiff Bank against the defendants for Rs. 2,000/ on five hundis. The plaintiffs stated that by these five hundis all made in Bombay on 10th September 1913, the first defendant promised to pay to the second defendant or order 57, 60, 63, 66, and 70 days after date respectively the sums of Rs. 200, 400, 400, 400, 600, respectively for value received. The second defendant endorsed these hundis to the Bombay Banking Co., Ltd., who endorsed the same to the plaintiff Bank for valuable consideration. These hundis became due on the 9th, 12th, 15th, 18th, and 22nd of November 1913 respectively and were duly presented to the first and second defendants respectively for payment which was refused and they were consequently duly protested for non-payment on the 20th and 26th of November 1913.

Before the due dates of these hundis that is on or about the 7th October 1913 the Pioneer Bank Ltd., one of the creditors of the Bombay Banking Co., Ltd., presented a petition for winding up the latter Company and it was ordered to be wound up by an order made on the 1st November 1913 Mr. R. D. Sethna being appointed the Official Liquidator.

Notice of dishonour of the said five hundis by the first and second defendants was not given to the Bombay Banking Co., and the plaintiffs submitted that in the events that had happened notice of dishonour was not necessary and the said Bombay Banking Co., Ltd., had not suffered any damage for want of such notice.

The Official Liquidator had not admitted the claim of the plaintiffs. The first and second defendants did not appear.

The third defendants in their written statements admitted the facts as mentioned in the plaint but denied their liability on the notes on the ground that notice of dishonour by the first and second defendants was not given to them. They contended that such notice was necessary. They also denied the statement in the plaint that the defendant bank had not suffered any damage for want of such notice. They submitted that even if that statement was true it did not absolve the plaintiff Bank from the consequences of the notice of dishonour not having been given by them to the third defendants pending the petition of winding up and subsequently to the Official Liquidator.

Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Desai and the Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the third defendant.

When the case came on for hearing yesterday Mr. Setalvad was allowed to amend the plaint to enable him to raise an issue whether an affidavit made by one Gulabchand Dhada a previous Manager of the Poona Bank Ltd., was not sufficient notice of dishonour to the third defendant. In this affidavit Mr. Gulabchand stated that the Bombay Banking Co., was at the date of its winding up undebted to the Poona Bank to the extent of Rs. 9,600/- and in the accounts annexed to the affidavits mentioned these five hundis the monies on which were not paid.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship after hearing the evidence of the Manager of the Poona Bank and the arguments of counsel delivered judgment in the course of which after stating the facts his Lordship remarked that the first and second defendants appeared to have been men in small way of business of selling grain and that they were men of no means seemed fairly clear from the facts that the principal one filed his petition and schedule in insolvency in February 1914 for debts aggregating to the amount of Rs. 3,700/- due to three craditors, the principal creditors were the Credit Bank and the present plaintiffs whose claim had been inserted in the schedule in anticipation of the present suit. The 1st and 2nd defendants were not before the Court to defend the suit. The third defendants defended the suit on various technical grounds such as non-presentation of hundis to makers thereof and want of notice of dishonour by them to the third defendants.

After stating the questions raised his Lordship said the case on behalf of the third defendants had been most carefully argued by Mr. Desai who had presented certain considerations which appeared to require careful examination. The evidence was limited to that of the present manager of the plaintiff Bank.

His Lordship accepted his evidence and held that the hundis were presented to the 1st and 2nd defendants on due dates and dishonoured. The plaintiff bank was not only content with that but a few days after the 1st hundi were due that is on 20th November 1913 they were handed over to notary public for presentation and protest and were so presented and protested by them in the ordinary course.

NOTICE OF DISHONOUR.

The next question was whether the affidavit of the plaintiff bank's Manager Gulabchand Dadha in support of the Bank's claim against third defendants made on the 26th November 1913 and forwarded to the Official Liquidator was not a sufficient notice of dishonour and could be said to be given within reasonable time. "It seems to me" said his Lordship "that the object of providing for a notice of dishonour to be given is to put the party on his guard and to inform him that the parties primarily liable on hundis have refused to pay and the holder of the hundi would look to him for payment. Ordinarily this notice of dishonour is necessary in order that the party to whom it is given may take prompt measures to secure himself against defaulting makers and endorsers of hundis to protect generally his interests and it is therefore essential that this notice of dishonour should be given in reasonable time. The legislature however provides that where want of such notice could cause no damage to the party sought to be charged such notice was to be deemed unnecessary. Mr. Desai has contended that the only instances where parties sought to be charged could not be damaged are where they were not *suijuris* or where parties were incompetent to contract because of lunacy infancy. This contention puts a very restricted meaning on cl. (c) of s. 98 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. What the Court has to see is whether want of notice has or could prejudice the interests of party sought to be charged by reason of some change in circumstances of the defaulters.

His Lordship then came to the conclusion that such notice was given in reasonable time. The Official Liquidator received it on the 27th November which was 18 days from the date of the first hundi and 4 days from that of the last; but having regard to the fact that all hundis were drawn on one date and made the subject matter of one transaction the hundis should be treated as evidencing one transaction and it was reasonable to take the due date of the last hundi when plaintiff would be expected to move in the matter. Even 18 days' delay was under the circumstances of the case not such an unreasonable delay as should be sufficient to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit of that notice.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,045/- and costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal.

Attorneys for defendants:—Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan.

SHORT CAUSE.

PIONEER BANK SHARES.

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

THE PIONEER BANK, LTD. *v.* HARICHAND MANCHARAM & CO., A FIRM.

This was a suit by the plaintiff Bank claiming from the defendant Co. a sum of Rs. 1,707 for monies due on 101 shares of the plaintiff Co. allotted to the defendants. Rs. 2 were to be paid on application, Rs. 3 on allotment and Rs. 5 within a month on each share, another call of Rs. 5 was made on each share. The defendants had paid none of these sums due on the shares. Notice was given to the defendants calling upon them to pay up the amount otherwise the shares would be forfeited. The defendants not having paid anything the shares were forfeited and suit brought on the amount due which with interest came up to Rs. 1,707.

The defendants appeared in person and a consent decree wa taken by which the defendants agreed to pay Rs. 1,505 within three months, and on his doing so the plaintiffs to waive forfeiture of the shares and to issue the shares to the defendants, certifying that Rs. 15 had been paid upon each shares.

Mr. Munsiff appeared for the plaintiff, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

Adjourned Applications for Discharge under Sec. 38. (Suspended.)

530-12.—Patell and Ez., Esmailji Nurbhai v. Rawal and Co., Daphtary F. and D. This Insolvents' discharge was suspended for 9 months on 17-6-14.

38-11.—Daphtary F. & D., Chunilal Sakerlal v. Messrs. Forbes Campbell and Co.; A. Blascheck & Co.; A Moritz & Co.; Dallaporta and Patel; E. Spinner and Co.; Gaddum & Co.; Gill and Co.; The Mitsni Bussan Kaisha; P. Chrystal & Co.; Prior de Saone and Co.; Volkart Bros.; Ralli Bros.; Gurmukhrai Sukhanand; Durgashankar Ishwarji; Surajmul Haribux; Vachhaghandy & Sons; Valabhdas Hirji and Vasanji Velji, Payne and Co., Crawford B. & Co., Little and Co., This Insolvent's discharge was suspended for 2 years on 4-12-12.

For Hearing of Notice under Sec. 164.

522-13.—Daphtary F. & D., Ardashir H. D. & Co., Damji Hirji, Shamji Ramji, Velji Meghji and Shiwji Nensy, v. Nensukh Shivnarayen, a firm, Madhowji K. & C.

530-12.—Daphtary F. & D., Ardashir H. D. & Co., Kikabhai Rajaballi, v. The Official Assignee, Payne and Co.

367-14.—Daphtary F. & D., Ardashir H. D. & Co., Talachand Javerchand Sha v. The Indian Specie Bank in Liquidation, Little and Co.

Applications for Discharge under Sec. 38.

714-12.—Daphtary F. & D., Ardashir H. D. & Co., Azra Abdula and Janmahomed Rahim Khoja, v. M. A. Wadia Cr. No. 2 B., Shroff D. & D.

576-13.—Payne and Co., Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El Ebrahim, v. The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. Crs. No. 32, Crawford B. & Co., Begmahomed Haji Haji Abdul Rehman & Co., Crs., No. 24, Crawford B. & Co., Mahomed Haji Essak Ellias Cr. No. 27, Little and Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ltd., (in Liquidation), Little and Co.,

468-13.—Payne and Co., Alibhai Ahmed Khoja, Nurmahomed Ahmed Khoja, Karmali Dewraj Khojo and Nazeralli Dewraj Khoja v. Jamalbhai Ebrahim & Co., Crs., No. 2, Jehangir M. & S.

448-13.—Payne & Co., Vishnu Mahadeo Sangle, v. Raichand Ratna & ors., Crs., No. 1. Motichand and D.

130-14.—Payne and Co., Mohasan bin Abdula bin Rajab v. Mulchand Hemraj and anr., Crs. No. 1, Little and Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 16.

Scindia	Andrew	Liverpool Feb. 18
Kashgar	Phillips	Calcutta Mar. 6

DEPARTURES.

March 15

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

March 16

Lismere	Leach	Calcutta

S. S. Kashgar:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kashgar, 5,538 tons, Captain J. Phillips, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, having left that port on the 6th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,283 tons, Captain A. Andrew, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 18th February, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Agra:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Agra left Liverpool on the 12th instant outward bound.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia (outward bound) passed Suez on the 15th and is expected to arrive here on the 25th instant.

S. S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia (Homeward bound) arrived at Marseilles on the 14th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Tuesday, March 16th, 1915.

B Candia	Paul	P. & O. S. N. Co
M Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. Co
P. Talyabi	H. Kass	D. Nanji & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co
Couland	Mahomed	
L. Sabarmati	Sabudin	
Mahanadi	Esmail	
Ponani	Sabudin	
Satrunji	Hosein	

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Dalsai Maru	Pama	T. M. & Co
4 Tempaisan Maru	Haraoka	M. B. Kaisha
5 Zayasu	Weeks	P. Gulf S. N. Co
6 Steinturm	Wilson	W. & A. G & Co
8 Homayun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
9 Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. Kaisha
15 Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 City of Cairo	Parker	K. Nixon.
4 Malta	Cockman	P. & O. S. N. Co
6 Mansuri	Loftus	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

20 Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
21 Jeddah	Tarnel	T. M. & Co

MERWETHER DRY DOCK.

Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	B. I. S. N. Co.
Baron Dalmeny	Well	W. & A. G. & Co
Buyo Maru	Kametaka	Shaw Wallace & Co
Dumra	Hobday	B. I. S. N. Co
Gallia	Mcintyre	J. M. & Co
Kaisar	Phillips	P. & O. S. N. Co
Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Palitana	Knipple	B. I. S. N. Co
Scindia	Andrew	W. & A. G. & Co.
Ujina	Abbot	M. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo (s) 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 1,781 cwts. jawaree, Ralli Brothers.

Steinturm (s) 35 bales wool, E. Mohomed; 107 bales wool, Manoobhai and Co.; 617 bales cotton fly, 144 bales cotton waste, S. Byramji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Cairo (s) 1,004 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Cairo (s) 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Steinturm (s) 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Tempaisan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 300 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 2 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 200 bales cotton, H. Megji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 550 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

Jinsen Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 15 cases chutney, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tempaisan Maru (s) 931 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

Jinsen Maru (s) 5 cases chutney, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Tempaisan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 350 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Tempaisan Maru (s) 650 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Jinsen Maru (s) 44 cwts. gum hingda, 37 cwts. gum googer, R. Visram; 94 cwts. sharkfins, 6 cwts. fishmaws, M. J

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

W. I. T. Club, Extraordinary general meeting, Mahalaxmi, 8 a.m.
Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 4-10 p.m.
H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon leave Victoria Terminus at 5 p.m., for Delhi.
St. Patrick's Day: Irish Festival Dinner, Masonic Hall, 8-30 p.m.
Mr. S. K. Hodiwala's lecture on "The Relation between the Ancient Parsis and the Hindus and their Languages," Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort, 6-15 p.m.
G. I. P. Railway Machanics' Institute, Concert and Dance, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 18.

Bombay Hunt, the Kennels (Last Meeting of the season).
Dastur M. N. Dhalla's illustrated lantern lecture on "Parsi Civilization in Ancient Persia," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 19.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Arabia with English Mails, due at daybreak.
Children's concert in aid of Children's Branch of War Relief Fund, P. V. M. Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m.
Dastur M. N. Dhalla's illustrated lantern lecture on "Parsi Civilization in Ancient Persia," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 20.

Bombay Races, 13th Extra Meeting.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, Last Day.

MONDAY, March 22.

Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis, Handicap Singles, A and B Classes, commence.
J. N. Petit Institute Annual General Meeting 6 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse Camp, closes.
Dastur M. N. Dhalla's illustrated lantern lecture on "Parsi Civilization in Ancient Persia," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament Drawings Bombay Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7.8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

O'SULLIVAN—On 10th March, at 6, Store Road, Ballygunge, the wife of A. E. O'Sullivan, Indian Police, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ARRINDELL—On 10th March, 1915, at Cawnpore, Mabelle Emily, the wife of C. May Arrindell, Barrister-at-Law.

CULPEPER—On the 28th February, at Maymyo, Upper Burma, suddenly, Edmund James, Lieut., I. S. M. D., dearly beloved husband of Mary Anne (*nee* Bansor). Sadly missed by his sorrowing widow and four children.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India Ld. for the day ending 15th March, 1915.

LIABILITES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs, 30 lacs,	
,, Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Funds	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits	25,00,000
Current Deposits	24,00,000
Sundries	94,000
	66,00,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	18,53,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	18,06,000
Local Bills Discounted	1,32,000
Office Furniture & Fittings	25,000
Sundries	34,000
Cash in hand & Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bounds, etc.	27,50,000
	66,00,000

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master.

March .....“Teddy O'Neil” .....Hume.
Three .....Irish Dances .....Ansell.
Valse .....“Little Greyhome in the West” ... Lohr.
Fantasia .....“Erin” .....Basquit.
Serenade .....Op. 264.....Czibulka.
Selection .....The Quaker Girl .....Monckton.
Two Step ..... “The Knuts” ..... Finck.

A NEW PATRON FOR SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Secretary of the Social Service League, Bombay, informs us that Miss Hamabai Framji Petit has become a Patron of the Social Service League by contributing a handsome donation of Rs. 1,000/-.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Monday was 74, as compared with 129 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 94 of 1913. There were eight attacks and two deaths from small-pox and one attack and one death from plague during the day, the single plague attack being reported from Fort (North). There were no cases of cholera. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday, was 1,985, out of which 16 were found to be plague-stricken. Umerkhadi, Dongri and Mandvi contributed three each of these latter, Byculla two, and Market, Fanaswadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura and Worli one each.

ENGINE DRIVER'S SUICIDE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of Sorabji Naoroji, a Parsi, an engine driver in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who resided on the third floor of a house at De Lisle Road, had not been right in his mind for some time past, and was under medical treatment. On Monday, afternoon the deceased's wife give him a cup of tea which he drank, and as she was returning to the kitchen, the deceased went to the verandah. Shortly after an alarm was heard from the street, and the deceased's brother, on looking out, saw the deceased lying on the road. He (the deceased) was removed in an unconscious condition to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he subsequently died.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received owing to the deceased having thrown himself from a verandah on the third floor of a house, while insane.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BURGLARY IN THE FORT

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged Pudu Bhabhav, a Purdeshi, with house-breaking by night and theft of property, valued at Rs. 16.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution, have already been reported. The accused was detected in a house in Cowasji Patel Street, early on Monday morning and to escape he betook himself to the top of the house and then jumped from one roof to another till eventually he climbed down a pipe into a lavatory and was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate deferred passing sentence to enable the police to find out the accused's antecedents.

THEFT OF WATCH AND CHAIN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Longman charged Ramaswami Durji, a Madrasi, with the theft of a watch and chain and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 105, belonging to a railway employe named M. J. Scott, residing in Sankli Street.

The complainant on his return to Bombay on the 10th instant, found that his house, which he had locked before going up-country, had been broken into, and the property mentioned above carried away. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused at Ripon Road on Sunday. The accused made a statement and pointed out the shops where he had pawned the articles. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

APPEAL FOR AN ASPIRANT TO THE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF “THE CHRONICLE.”

Sir,—May I, a humble unit of the august Senate of the University of Bombay, appeal to you to come to my aid in fulfilling my honourable ambition to bud into a grand legislator of the Provincial Legislative Council? As you are aware, the translation of Mr. Setalvad to the great Olympian gathering of Nestors at Delhi, has created a vacancy in our own lesser Olympian body of political sages. My imagination has been fired by the bright corruscations of my more fortunate, and pushing colleagues of the Senate. Already five stalwarts have issued their notices as candidates. Why not I? And for that matter why not the remaining 195 of that motely assemblage? We are all worshippers, some ardent, some indifferent, and some indiscribable, at the shrine of our great Saraswati. We are all men of honour. Why we should we not all aspire to be Honourable in the sense that the Legislature uses that honorific term.

Having cogitated by day and ruminated by night, I worked myself into that lambent mental frame which reflects like the mirror the inmost wish of my heart. I should follow the example of my five gushing and brilliant brother-fellows, and notably of one of them, and go and do likewise. So I cast the die of my own legislative horoscope. A Senator of University is one thing, but to be a Senator of the august Legislative Senate of Bombay is quite a different thing. Here, I imagined that I might emerge from my adullamite obscurity, frame catching interpellations wherein, like the play within the play of Hamlet, I might catch the conscience of the Government; raise prolonged debate by means of Resolutions, each priceless in its worth, above all make electrifying speeches,—always “statesmanlike”—with lungs of brass and tongue of steel, and receive the deafening applauses of my brother Senators seated around me, aye, Sir, of such brilliant claquers of the press whom it may be profanation to mention by name.

But musing more than an hour alone, I was beset with one difficulty. I was a University orphan. I had no father and no mother. For that matter I had no god-father and no god-mother. These are a power and influence, seen and unseen. How may an humble unit, an owl never seen till many hours after dusk, ever hope to win the seat now about to be vacant? In the art of canvassing I am as a land-lubber on the high sea. I should feel myself stranded, nay torpedoed by some active submarine. What may I do? A “happy thought” flashed my mind. May I not seek the aid of a mighty Olympian of the local press as your goodself. You are, Sir, a brilliant Chronicler, who could lead me by the hand, shape a flaming manifesto, and with the aid of half a dozen other stars of magnitude, one in education one in philosophy, one in sociology, and so on, take me to the very foot of the lessr Olympian Jove and deposit me there: Here is our newly elected legislator or Nestor, statesman, philosopher, editor, educationist, economist, politician, all rolled into one? We the six brilliant stars of infinite magnitude vouch for his transcendental abilities. Behold our new legislator, the cynosure of all eyes. Our star in Arcady. Great indeed are his thoughts. Infinite his versatility; no one can approach him and no tongue can relate his accomplishments. So be it.

Thus, Sir, I a waif and stray of the Bombay Senate appeal to your magnanimity, generosity and hyperbolic imagination, to seat me safe in the legislative chair for which, you may be assured, I will repay you a thousandfold by my papercorns of praise and infinite of songs.—Yours, etc.

A LEGISLATIVE ASPIRANT.

REDUCTION OF PRESS TELEGRAM RATES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 16.

The Press telegram rate from India to Australia has been reduced from eleven annas per word to seven annas and a press rate at five annas a word has been introduced between India and Mauritius.

FIRE IN BOMBAY

A fire broke out yesterday in a hut at Sion, situated about 15 yards from the railway lines. The flames quickly spread to two adjoining huts, which were completely destroyed. The damage is estimated about Rs. 400. The fire is said to have been caused by a spark from a passing engine.

The Paris “Journal” says the record for staying in the trenches has been broken by a Battalion which strayed forty-three days and nights in the first line of trenches, being 1,032 hours in all

THE PRESS ACT IN BURMA.

“BRINGING THE POLICE INTO CONTEMPT.”

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST AN ENGLISH PAPER.

The following appears in the “Burma Magnet”:—

Two notices have recently been issued by the District Magistrate, Mandalay, at the instance of the District Superintendent of Police, to the Proprietors of both the “Upper Burma Gazette” and the “Burma Magnet” to show cause why they should not furnish security under the Press Act (Act I of 1910). The action against the “Burma Magnet” has arisen out of certain criticisms in connection with a police case which recently occurred down at Mandalay Shore. The case was reported by the Burma Press and the following is the report in connection with th incident as it appeared in the “Rangoon Times.”

EXCITING CHASE AFTER A DESPERADO.

On the 7th instant Mr. Hislop, Manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company Mandalay Dockyard, found a Shan Talok armed with a large “dah” wandering in his compound. On being asked what he wanted he said he wanted a thousand rupees, and threatened several people in the vicinity with his “dah.” Mg Hla Baw, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in charge of Western Sub-Division, on being informed rode off to the place with a few constables and approached the man who was sitting on the bund under a tamarind tree. When the police drew near he started throwing stones, so Mg Hla Baw dismounted and taking a “lathi” in his hand went up to the man who immediately drew his “dah” and brandished it. Mg Hla Baw told him to drop it and give himself up, but the man ran away and made for Mr. Hislop's compound where he turned and aimed a blow at Mg Hla Baw who at the same time let drive and hit him over the head. The “dah” whistled past Mg Hla Baw, the point cutting clean through his coat above the wrist, barely scratching him. The man then ran away and Mg Hla Baw remounted and went after him and threatened to shoot him and actually fired a shot in the hope of frightening him but without avail, and the chase continued nearly to Amarapura, about 4 miles from the place where it started, when the man got into a bog and Mg Hla Baw's pony also got stuck fast. He succeeded in dismounting but also got into difficulties, and neither of them could do anything. In the meanwhile a villager, Maung Gyi, arrived on the scene and succeeded in getting up behind the Shan Talok and caught and disarmed him. The man was then hauled out, handcuffed and taken away to the guard. It took a large number of men to drag the pony out of the bog as it was up to its girths in mud. It is believed that the man was mad and that he came from the Ruby Mines District.

The “Magnet's” comments regarding the case which appeared in our issue of the 16th January and which are now complained of, were as follows,—Under the heading of “Magnetisms.”

We would have given the best part of a King's ransom, if we had it, to have seen Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hla Baw, chase that old “dah” wagging Shan.

It would really have been as good as a whole circus performance had it not been a bit of a fairy tale episode made up specially to amuse the simple and youthful.

The only thing we are sorry for is the injuries to the poor old Shan who had the impudence to try and knife the gentlemen of the Perlice who were ill-treating him.

And after this Mandalay will have no right to raise its voice in anger when we talk of the atrocious way the Germans are torturing the Belgians.

And also under the heading of “Open Telegrams” we had the following,—

P. S. SHERMAN, ESQ., D. S. P.,
MANDALAY.

We trust you have photos of Hla Baw following and attacking the Shan to verify his claims for the Police Medal.

The next thing we heard about this matter was a letter addressed to us dated the 24th January 1915 by the District Superintendent of Police, Mandalay. It runs,—

Dear Sir,—With reference to your Open Telegram, and paras: on page 5 of the “Burma Magnet” of January 16th, 1915. As you are evidently in possession of some facts re: this case of which I am unaware, I should be very much obliged if you would let me have any information of the aforesaid facts, that have come to your knowledge.

Yours faithfully,
P. F. de la F. Sherman,
District Superintendent of Police.

After receiving a reminder we replied to this letter on the 9th March, 1915, as follows:

The District Superintendent of Police,
Mandalay.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th January and also of your reminder of the 17th instant. I regret the delay in replying to the former but it was received when I was at the Volunteer Camp of Exercise and was overlooked in the consequent press of work upon my return.

I am afraid however that I am unable to throw much light on the incident to which you refer as the comments which I made thereon were simply prompted by the remarks I had heard passed by people when discussing the incident, as it was reported in the Rangoon Dailies. I cannot immediately lay my hands on the report as it appeared in the Rangoon papers but if I remember rightly it emphasized the fact that the Shan was armed with a large “dah” and a whole posse of police were unable to dispossess him of it and that he was chased after throwing his “dah” away for four miles and was only captured by a villager when both he and his gallant pursuer were bogged in a morass and practically helpless. It was also stated that the Shan was believed to be mad.

It was this report and the comments which reached my ears regarding the matter, and not only first hand information I possessed that led me to deplore the fact that I had not personally witnessed the incident and made me hope that someone had photographically recorded the capture.

If you think I can give you any further information likely to be of use to you I shall be glad to see you at your office on your appointing a time.

Yours faithfully,
Wilson T. Lidbetter.

In the meantime the case against the Shan had been tried by the Senior Magistrate, Mandalay, and this is a summary of the judgment as it appeared in the “Rangoon Gazette.”

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.

The Senior Magistrate, Mandalay, on Saturday, sentenced Ah Paung to four months' rigorous imprisonment under section 332, I. P. Code, for voluntarily attempting to cause hurt to a policeman while the latter was in discharge of his duty. The accused in this case is the Shan or Shan Talok who, when he was being chased by Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hla Baw, as reported last month, struck at him with his “dah,” cutting through the left sleeve of the police officer's coat, and then led the officer a chase right up to near Amarapura before both of them got stuck in a swamp, where a villager seized the accused. Early on the morning of the occurrence the man had caused concern in the Irrawaddy dockyard by his behaviour. He was armed with a “dah” and would not leave the premises when requested. Then the police were sent for and the man became “flustered” at the appearance and “conduct” of the constables. The Magistrate said he had no doubt that the accused had deliberately cut at Maung Hla Baw, but as there was no evidence that grievous hurt was his intention or a necessary result he thought section 332 the appropriate section under which to convict him. He found the accused perfectly capable of understanding the charge and appreciating the proceedings; but at the same time it appeared to him that he did not appear to be of strong intellect. He believed accused's action to be the result largely of bewilderment at the situation in which he found himself and took this into consideration in passing sentence. He found accused guilty of attempting voluntarily to cause hurt to a public servant in the discharge of his duty as such and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence was lenient for the reason that had the situation been more judiciously handled to start with that incident would probably not have resulted. This deduction in no way reflected on the conduct of Deputy Superintendent Hla Baw, by the time of whose arrival accused was plainly in no mood to submit to milder measures. Maung Hla Baw deserved credit for handling the situation with courage and common sense and preventing the result being more disastrous to the accused.

Nothing more was heard regarding the matter until we received the following notice from the District Magistrate on the afternoon of the 2nd instant,—

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
MANDALAY, CRIMINAL MISCELLANEOUS
No. 44 OF 1915.
K. E. vs. MR. W. T. LIDBETTER.

The declaration of the “Burma Magnet” Periodical work under section 4 of Act XXV of 1867 were made by Mr. Wilson T. Lidbetter on the 5th August, 1912, in Deputy Commissioner's Miscellaneous Proceedings No. 170 of 1912 and security was dispensed with on account of the Press having been in existence for sometime. Under section 3 clause (1) of Act 1 of 1910, I have power to vary or cancel any order regarding the deposit of security. It appears to me that the comments in the edition of the “Burma Magnet” for the 16th January, 1915, go far beyond the limits of all fair and legitimate criticism and the effect which they are likely to have is to bring the Police of the District into ridicule and contempt. The remarks regarding the Germans and Belgians appear to me to be particularly objectionable. Whether in the event of security having being furnished at the time the declaration was made the comments in question would have justified me in forfeiting the security is a matter which I need not discuss. What I consider to be beyond doubt is that these comments are of such a nature that it is quite likely that the kind of matter described in section 4 of the Act might at any time be published in this periodical. I consider therefore that it is necessary to take action to prevent any such publication. I would have considered a warning alone to be sufficient were it not that Mr. Lidbetter's reply to the District Superintendent of Police's letter shows that he neither regrets having made these comments nor realizes how objectionable they are. I consider therefore that a warning is not likely to be effective and the only course is to require security to be furnished. Before, however, passing any final order to that effect I would give Mr. Lidbetter the opportunity of being heard.

(Sd.) W. J. Smyth,
District Magistrate,
Mandalay.

Judicial Department No. 503/C. M. 44—15.
Dated Mandalay the 1st March 1915.

Copy forwarded to Mr. Lidbetter with the intimation that if he wishes to show cause against depositing security he will he heard at 11 a.m. on Thursday the 4th March 1915.

(Sd.) H. P. HEWETT,
for District Magistrate,
Mandalay.

According to the above notice we attended the District Magistrate's Court on the morning of Thursday the 4th instant and applied for an adjournment saying that we had only received the notice on Tuesday afternoon and that we wanted time to consult and engage an advocate, pointing out that the Act brought into operation against us was a comparatively new one and that this was the first time it had been applied in Upper Burma. We also pointed out that it was an Act that had been passed to deal with the seditionists in India and that in applying it it should be read in conjunction with its stated objects and reasons and also bearing in mind the speeches of the Members of the Legislative Council who had introduced it.

On being asked what length of adjournment we required we said that as it would be necessary to produce evidence to show that our criticism of the police had not exceeded the limits of fair and legitimate criticism but was really not so severe as it should have been regarding the case in dispute.

The District Magistrate said that he would not hear any evidence and that it was unnecessary to call any witnesses as the remarks made were before him and he was the person to judge from their face value whether they had exceeded the limits of fair and legitimate criticism or not.

We then said that as we were not allowed to call any eviednce that a ten day's adjournment would be sufficient for our purposes. The District Magistrate then said that the case would stand adjourned until the same day as the case against the U. B. Gazette, viz the 24th March.

Finally the District Magistrate said that the Act empowered him to ask for security even without calling upon the Editor of a paper to show cause why he should not furnish it.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

The Honorary Secretary of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund writes to say: We tender hearty thanks to Mr. A. Turner Laing for the gift of a gramaphone and 25 patriotic records. We still appeal for another one and for books, playing cards and games. Kit bags are in great demand for the sailors discharged from Colaba Hospital. A “Home” bag costs Rs. 12/- and a “Tropical” bag, Rs. 10/-. Anyone sending the above amounts will have their name and address enclosed in the bag and in due course may receive an acknowledgement from the recipient of the bag. On applying to the Secretary, Naval Branch, Admiral's House, Bombay, a list of contents and all particulars will be furnished.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA OF BUSINESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 16.

Business at Wednesday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council will commence with taking of oath of allegiance by Messrs. R. W. Gillan, R. Graham, C. H. Setalvad, and Dr. Sundar Lal.

Sir R. Craddock will then introduce the Bill on the Defence of the Realm and move that it be taken into consideration and passed.

Mr. W. H. Clarke will introduce the Inland Steam Vessels, Assam Labour and Sea Customs Amending Bills.

Sir R. Craddock will move that Foreigners Amending Act be passed.

Mr. Rayaningar will move the following resolution:—That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to have in consultation with the Provincial Governments and Administrations steps taken for making the Indian vernaculars the media of instruction and the study of English, as second language compulsory for Indian pupils in all secondary schools.

Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur will move:—That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that prompt and effective measures may be taken by Government throughout British India, (a) to increase the cultivation of sugarcane and date-palm, (b) to encourage and extend the manufacture of sugar both refined and unrefined by existing or improved indigenous methods; (c) to promote the starting of new sugar factories on modern scientific basis and that financial and other kinds of assistance may be rendered by the Government for carrying out of the above objects in an effective manner.

LATER.

The introduction of the Bill to provide special measures to secure public safety has been deferred till Thursday, the 18th instant.

PUBLIC SAFETY BILL.

EXPEDITIOUS DISPOSAL OF CASES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 16.

It has been decided that Sir Reginald Craddock will introduce the new Bill dealing with the situation in India on the 18th and the measure is called the Public Safety and Defence Bill.

It is a war measure and will remain in force during the war and six months thereafter.

It is presumably modelled upon the Defence of the Realm Act passed in England in the beginning of the war and also contain the changes announced by Viscount Haldane in reply to the debate raised by Lord Parmoor.

The Bill probably provides for the constitution of a court for expeditious disposal of cases by summary methods.

The Bill will meet with little or no opposition in view of the fact that the situation in the Punjab and elsewhere requires careful handling.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, March 16.

At the meeting of the Assam Legislative Council yesterday, the Hon. Major W. M. Kennedy moved that Assam Local Self-Government Bill as amended by the select committee be taken into consideration. A lengthy debate followed and a large number of amendments were moved and the Bill as amended was then passed.

The Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda next moved the following resolution:—That this Council recommends to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner that he will be pleased to consider the low for administration of justice now obtaining at Haflong with that of Shillong. The resolution was accepted and the council then adjourned.

INDIAN ARMY ORDER.

LEAVE RULES FOR OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 16.

An Indian Army order special announces that with the approval of the Government of India, the ordinary rules regarding the grant of leave on furlough during the period of war are suspended. Certain modifications in leave rules are also promulgated.

THE R. A. M. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 16.

The following Lieutenant-Colonels of R. A. M. C. have been ordered to proceed Home by the next mail on transfer to the Home Establishment:—C. H. Hale, H. I. Pocock, W. L. Gray, G. G. Adams, R. J. Windle, C. R. Elliot, H. E. Cree and J. M. F. Shine.

Colonel B. J. Innis has been appointed, A.D.M.S., Abbottabad and Sialkot brigades.

Colonel W. Hallaran has been appointed A.D.M.S., Jubbulpore and Jhansi Brigades.

Colonel A. E. Tate has been transferred as A.D.M.S., Quetta Division.

Colonel E. A. Burnside has been appointed A.D.M.S., Bangalore and Southern Brigades.

Colonel W. T. Mould has been appointed A.D.M.S., Allahabad and Fyzabad Brigades.

THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

ENTRIES.

THE MEDINA PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (straight).

Mr. G. P. Stavride's g a h Lord Satu, 13.2½.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Aye Aye Sir, 13.3.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch a h Red Flag, 13.2½.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Vudhia, 13.2½.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's ch a h Shatra, 13.2½.
Mr. Shaik Mutlag's g a h Brocade, 14.0.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's b a h Arabian Consul, 13.2.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachie's g a h Chungiz, 14.0.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali, 13.3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Cyprus, 13.3.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 13.3½
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Jawan, 13.2.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's g a h Cardiff, 13.3½.
Mr. P. Jivajee's g a h Marigold, 13.2½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13.3½
Mr. Syed Rashid's b a h English Spot, 13.2½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14.0.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Matador, 13.3½.
Messrs. Shaik Kassam and S. A. Aziz's g a h Guldasta, 13.2½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's, g a h Columbus, 13.2½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Back Bay, 13.3½.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Hurchan, 14.0
Messrs. D. S. Mehta and H. B. Bharuchas' g a h Old China, 13.2½.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's ch a h Kassum, 13.3½
Messrs. H. Kadum and P. Jivajees' b a h Moscow, 13.3½.
Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's g a h Pharoah, 13.3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13.2½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard, 13.2½.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. A. Mahomeds' g a h Ringmaster, 14.8.
Mr. Rashid Dakeel's g a h Climax, 13.3½.
Mr Lamb's b a h Jabir, 14.0.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine, 14.0
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Sardinia, 14.0
Aga Coochick Sahb's bl a h Zigomar, 13.3½.
Mr. Aziz's g a h Hongkong, 13.3
Mr. Pillcums' b a h Faleh Khan, 13-3½.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriffs' g a h Tawdry, 13-3.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Sweetlips, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Gooculdass & P. Mathradass' ch a l Baltic, 13-3½.
Mr. Mahomed Jeweser's b a h Fez, 13-3½.
Messrs. E. Kadum & H. Kadum's g a h Nassan, 14-0.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's b a h Jingle, 13-3½.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3½.
Mr. J. Crawford's g a h The Tetrarch, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Red Fish, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
Mr. Shaik Mutlag's b a h Torpedo, 13-3.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's roan a h Kaiumers, 13-3½.
Mr. Mahomed Ally's g a h Crisis, 13-3½.
Mr. Heath's g a h Scots Grey, 14-0.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Entry Rs. 15 to close at 12 noon on Wednesday, 17th March, 1915, with Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out by 4 p.m., Thursday, 18th March, 1915.

Handicap will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 18th March, 1915, at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi.

“CONDER” TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The results of the games played last evening in the “Conder” Tennis Tournament on the Y. M. C. A. courts are as follows:—

H. P. Kapadia and M. P. Cama beat N. J. Shroff and S. Raganath Rao, 6-1, 6-0.

D. D. Umrigar and M. H. Mehta beat Y. B. Wasoodewand N. G. Prabhakar, 6-3, 9-7.

H. L. Simms and M. F. Nicholson beat V. M. Kikini and H. J. Rahimtulla, 6-2, 6-1.

The following games are down for decision this evening:—

T. M. Evans and E. S. Riley v. Bhagawanji Murarji and G. L. Merchant.

C. onsalves and O. Philippe v. C. D. Gunther and R. L. Greene.

H. K. Modi and S. N. Vakil v. N. Ferdoonji Naoroji and A. J. Wadia.

SKATING RINK.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,

The Fancy Dress Carnival at the Elysium Skating Rink last night was a great success and with brilliant illuminations and the variegated colours of the costumes the Rink presented quite a festive appearance. The costumes were of all imaginable descriptions.

The prizes were won by the following ladies and gentlemen:

Best Historical Costume.—Ladies: Miss Mills (Mercia); Gentlemen: Mr. R. Green (King Charles I).

Most Original Costume.—Ladies: Mrs. George (Pillar Box); Gentlemen: Mr. E. C. Jolly (“Indian Exports”).

Most Comical Costume.—Ladies: Miss Ansell (Mrs. Nagg); Gentlemen: Mr. F. Binks (Coloured Swell).

Best Paper Costume.—Ladies: Miss E. Yamalee (Ripe Corn); Gentlemen: Mr. Dolly (“Bombay Chronicle”).

Best Advertisement.—Ladies: Miss Clark (Kodak Camera Girl); Gentlemen: Mr. W. Rogers (Scissors Cigarettes).

In addition to the above, ten prizes were given away to the second best in each competition.

Among the other competitors were:

The Allies (Mr. R. F. Gordon); Pillar Box (Miss George); Admiral Von Tirpitz (Mr. K. K. Edwards); Gypsy Fortune Teller (Miss Doris Clark); Poppy (Miss P. Corke); Pirrette (Miss N. L. Greenwood); Fish Wife (Miss Malone); Quaker Girl (Miss Ogment); Indian Milk-maid (Miss E. Kubes); Red, White and Blue (Miss E. Corke); Kodak Camera Girl (Miss Clark); Marcus (Mr. G. G. Brewin) King Nero (Mr. M. A. Kubes); Milkmaid (Miss Pearcey); Sunflower (Mrs. Lindberg); France (Miss Mona Cunningham); Russian Bear (Mr. J. A. Butterfield); Mercia (Miss Mills); Ripe Corn, Paper costume (Miss E. Yamalee); Wireless Telegraphy (Mrs. Hindman); Mahomedan Girl (Miss Freda Lennon); Skating Rink (Mr. Forbes); Fatima (Miss King); Roman Princess (“Mary”); Roman Prince (Mrs. S. Byon); North Pole (Miss Duncan); Baden-Powell Girl Guide (Miss E. Underwood); and Mercia (Nurse Mills).

A flash-light photograph and a film was taken by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

The Government of India has cabled the Secretary of State a recommendation the commercial bodies in this country the urgent introduction of a Bill in ing the jurisdiction of all British Courts so that vessels may go to the nation ports with cargoes intact for the release of cargo be hea tion ports.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, March 17, 1915.

COWARDICE AND HYPOCRISY.

At the beginning of the war during the first few weeks the suggestion was constantly put forth that America should intervene on behalf of peace and thus enter the field of Western politics in the guise of a high morality to which that country has always laid claim since her intervention in the Russo-Japanese conflict. This contention that America should act as the arbitrator in European affairs has been rendered highly ludicrous by the attitude of Mr. Bryan and the whole American department in the present war. The United States was a co-signatory to the Hague Convention and guaranteed all the clauses which that Convention contained, and among them that which forbade the violation of the territory of neutral countries. When the German armies deliberately, as a matter of convenience, forcibly entered Belgian territory the United States was brought, on the strength of the obligations to which it had subscribed, into conflict with Germany but Washington in company with Rome left its fellow signatories of the Hague Convention,—for it is well to speak plainly,—in the lurch. Suppose for a moment, though the supposition is impossible, that Germany, the destroyer of Belgium, were to emerge victorious from this war, an enemy to civilisation, what would the impartial historian of the future be able to say of the things that were in August 1914? He could say that in a moment of acute domestic trouble Britain acted up to her obligations and America did not, that Britain remembered an honourable responsibility which America found it convenient to forget, that Britain sent her Ambassador at Berlin a despatch which will live in the history of Europe as the most honourable ultimatum ever delivered and that America looked on impassive at the violation of Belgium neutrality, the burning and destruction of priceless public libraries, halls, churches and cathedrals, the infliction of pecuniary penalties and punitive measures on civilian populations and the bombardment of unfortified cities, all of which things have been done by Germany and all of which are forbidden by the Hague Convention to which the United States solemnly subscribed.

It is small wonder that there is a growing section of the population in the United States, who are becoming increasingly restive under the supine attitude of President Wilson's government, demanding to know why their country entered into a Convention if she had no intention even to protest against, much less to resist by force, its flagrant violation by one of the other signatories. At the head of this party in America is Theodore Roosevelt, who was President when the United States signed the Hague Convention. Mr. Roosevelt has recently published a small volume entitled "Why America should join the Allies," in which he denounces what he terms openly as the "bad faith of the United States," in very frank language. Speaking of the undertakings of his country at the Hague Conference he writes:

The ultra-pacificists, whether from timidity, from sheer weakness or from sheer folly, seem wholly to misunderstand that the fulfillment of a promise has anything to do with making a promise. Under my direction as President, the United States signed the Hague Conventions. All the nations engaged in the present war signed these Conventions, although one or two of the nations qualified their acceptance. . . . . To make this guarantee worth anything it was, of course necessary actively to enforce it against any Power breaking the Convention or acting against its clear purpose. To make it really effective it should be enforced as quickly against non-signatory as against signatory Powers; for to give a Power free permission to do wrong if it did not sign would put a premium on non-signing, so far as big agressive Powers are concerned.

Mr. Roosevelt then goes on to say that the engagements to which the United States was a party forbid such outrages as the burning of Louvain, the sacking of Dinant and the destruction of Rheims. They forbid the infliction of huge levies and the exercise of superlative punitive measures against civilians, to say nothing of attacks on unfortified towns. Then the ex-President continues:

All these offences have been committed by Germany. I took the action I did in directing these Conventions to be signed on the theory and with the belief that the United States intended to live up to its solemn obligations, and that our people understood that living up to solemn obligations like any other serious performance of duty, meant willingness to make effort and to incur risk.'

Mr. Roosevelt assures the world that had he for one moment supposed that signing these Hague Conventions meant nothing beyond the expression of a pious wish, which any Power was at liberty to disregard with impunity, in accordance with the dictation of self-interest, he would certainly not have permitted the United States to be a party to such a "mischievous farce." He describes the view of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan,—that when the United States assumes obligations in order to secure neutral nations, unable to defend themselves, against hideous wrong, its action is not predicated on any intention to make the guarantee effective,—as the "cult of cowardice;" and he asserts that though Germany's violation of the Conventions in the case of Belgium is a dreadful wrong and represents the gravest kind of international wrong-doing, it is really not so contemptible as the failure of the United States to fulfil its solemn obligations and clear itself of the guilt of "tame acquiescence in a wrong which it had solemnly undertaken to oppose." In fact, let us add, for we do not see how it is possible to escape from the logic of Mr. Roosevelt's denuniciation, the Hague Convention has been just as much a "scrap of paper" for the United States as the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium has been for Germany.

But it is obvious that Mr. Roosevelt is powerless to move the Government of his country to action, and the time has gone by when such action would have been of any practical use. It is more interesting therefore to pass to the conclusions he urges upon his countrymen as to their policy in the future. And the chief moral of his sermon is that righteousness must be backed by force; that it is useless for the leading Powers of the world to enter into conventions, designed for the safeguarding of peace and the preservation of some sort of moral law, unless they all give a corresponding guarantee that they will enforce the law against those who break it whether they are co-signatories of the Convention or not. The only friend of peace, he says, in a big city is the man who makes the police force thoroughly efficient, who tries to remove the causes of crime, and unhesitatingly insists upon the punishment of crime. We are afraid the nations are as yet a long way off the practical application of the amenities of local and national society to international relationships. And Mr. Roosevelt's logic so completely deserts him when he begins to unfold his peace plan that it is hardly worth serious discussion. His court of arbitration of the future, it seems to us, would be no greater guarantee of peace than the Hague Convention, which has been such a lamentable failure, and its constitution is to be limited to a circle of Powers, who know how to behave themselves!

No Power should be admitted into the first circle, that of the contracting Powers, unless it was civilised, well-behaved, and able to do its part in enforcing the decrees of the court. China, for instance, could not be admitted, nor could Turkey, although for different reasons, whereas Germany, France, England, Japan, Italy, Russia, the United States, Brazil, the Argentine, Chile, Uruguay, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Belgium would all be entitled to go in.

If China continues to behave as well as it has during the last few years it might perfectly well go into the second line of Powers which were entitled to the benefits of the court, although not entitled to send judges to it. Mexico would, of course, not be entitled to admission at present into either circle.

Since Mr. Roosevelt concludes with an effective demonstration that his own country is horribly unprepared for war, it ought to be excluded, with Norway, Denmark, the Argentine, Chile, Brazil and Uruguay, as countries, which do not comply with his condition of being able to do their part in enforcing the decrees of the court. And what about the question of good behaviour? Germany which deliberately violates its solemn obligations and performs "hideous wrongs" and the United States whose conduct is more "contemptible" still, are to be allowed within the first circle from which China and Turkey are to be excluded! After, all, there is not much to choose between the Wilsonian cult of cowardice and the Rooseveltian cult of hypocrisy.

THE COTTON SETTLEMENT.

March 25th, the Settlement Day for the great annual Broach cotton gamble, is now within measurable distance; sufficiently close in fact for us to infer, that this speculative saturnalia, is going to be deprived this year of the usual preparatory encounter between the "bulls" and "bears," when they hurl their respective consolidated forces at each other in a final desperate effort to enhance or depreciate rates according to which side gains the day. Owing to the limited supply of Broach cotton available in Bombay, a "bull" corner would be a comparatively simple operation, but as the "bear" element is by no means a representative body and the few speculators on the short side might not be worth powder and shot financially, the profit which would accrue as the result of a "corner" settlement on the 25th. might not be sufficiently remunerative to provide for the reactionary slump which would ensue later, when the surplus was being unloaded. Another point to be remembered is, that, though a "corner" might be engineered on quite a modest scale, so far as the quantity of cotton which would be delivered is concerned, even small holdings require a good deal of financing, and as banks are a little chary at present about committing themselves in this direction, it affords another reason for presupposing that the coming function at Colaba this year will be robbed of a good deal of its historic importance. Cotton is only dribbling into Bombay. Indian holders up-country exercise a most commendable discretion in storing the surplus staple nearer home which is much more economical than sending it to the expensive warehouses. this city provides to await disposal, during a period of such pronounced trade depression as exists at present. Our local insurance offices are kept busy providing fire cover at nearly all the cotton producing centres or the immediate vicinity, which fact is significantly corroborative of the dealers' intention not to force the market. It may therefore be taken for granted that the coming settlement will be effected and disposed of by the parties concerned with nothing more sensational than a drop or rise in rates of not more than a few rupees per candy one way or the other. *Bona-fide* business in the staple is of purely a retail nature. Apart from a moderate Japanese demand, there is practically nothing doing for export, the famine in tonnage being mainly responsible for depriving the local firms of the few stray orders that come their way from Europe, £4 to £5 per ton, coupled with increased rates of insurance, being serious obstacles which take a good deal of surmounting. When the 1914-15 flutter in Broach cotton has been determined on March 25th, the1915-16 gamble automatically comes into operation, and a rate is solemnly quoted for delivery of the staple on March 25th, 1916. The curious part of the business is, that the Bombay Cotton Trades Association not only countenances this wretched fever for speculation, but actually endeavours to impart a tone of respectability to the procedure by maintaining the gamble under its auspices, inasmuch as the rate is fixed by the Committee of the Association at the ceremonial which concludes the orgy. In defence of the practice, it is argued, that the existence of this speculative market is advantageous to the legitimate trader, as it enables him to engage in "hedge" contracts months ahead against his usual business commitments, much in the same way as the sale or purchase of American futures is often resorted to as a form of insurance. That may be. But the Broach cotton gamble is the main means of introducing powerful cliques of headstrong speculators into the cotton trade, whose manipulation of rates tends very often to prejudice *bona-fide* business by fictitious prices being established, which are not in consonance with the value reflected by supply and demand. The field is very ably exploited by a number of brokers, who amass large sums by fostering and feeding the excitement, and in the end are probably the only people who are making anything out of the demoralising practice.

Notes of the Day.

The Bombay Council.

One Bill read the second time and passed, another introduced and referred to a Select Committee, one Resolution withdrawn, and, another accepted by the Government and carried,—such was the record of the Bombay Legislative Council at yesterday's meeting. And as it only took them 90 minutes to do all this it will be apparent to everyone that the members were not in a very talkative mood. To the Bill that was passed,—the Decentralisation Bill,—notice had only been given of a few minor amendments by the indefatigable Mr. Upasani, and these did not take long. Then Mr. Claude Hill introduced the Bill to amend the Bombay Protection of Pilgrims Act, a measure, as Mr. Hill explained, intended to stop two abuses which have caused great hardships to pilgrims in the past. These abuses are delays in sailing, and fares increased after the pilgrims have arrived in Bombay. The Bill was warmly welcomed by a number of Mahomedan members, and the only criticism of it was the doubt raised by Mr. Setalvad as to whether the Bill as drafted would ensure the enforcement of the provision to prevent the increasing of fares. Mr. Hill said that point could be considered in the Select Committee to which the Bill was subsequently referred.

The Official Assignee.

In moving his Resolution in favour of splitting up the duties of Official Assignee between two officers,—the Official Assignee and the Official Receiver,—and paying both a fixed salary, Mr. Patel quoted some rather remarkable figures, and showed that during the five years ending in 1913, the Official Assignee had received in fees, commission and salary over six lakhs of rupees, or an average of Rs. 10,117 per month. By way of emphasising the point, Mr. Patel pointed out that this was more than twice the salary of the Chief Justice, and, he added slyly, a little over the salary of his Excellency himself. Mr. Setalvad strongly supported the Resolution, saying that the remuneration of the Official Assignee was extravagantly out of proportion to the duties he had to perform. The Resolution was accepted by Mr. Pattani, on behalf of the Government, and in putting it to the vote, his Excellency took up the point mentioned by Mr. Patel, observing that his mind was seriously influenced by the suggestion that the individual in question got a higher salary even than his Excellency the Governor. And on this light note the Council adjourned, to meet again at Poona four or five months hence.

The Attitude of Government.

The debate on Mr. Patel's Resolution left it clear that whatever action the Government may take in the matter things cannot be left as they are. Mr. Pattani, in accepting the Resolution on behalf of Government, was careful to say that he did so only because it did not commit the Government to any definite line of action, and he went on to enlarge upon the necessity for deferring to the advice of the High Court, which "is after all responsible for such appointments." This attitude towards the High Court on the part of the Executive is very refreshing and Mr. Pattani's remarks should be made a note of for use on future occasions. But, of course, the High Court is not responsible, in the proper sense of the word, for such appointments, and in any case the Government cannot relieve itself of the responsibility which lies upon it in this particular case as regards the matter of remuneration. We presume the Government, if it has had the matter under consideration for some time, as Mr. Pattani said, could not have been altogether unaware of the facts detailed by Mr. Patel, and, if that is so, it ought to have been ready, by this time, with some definite answer.

Modern Hero Worship.

Since te days when Carlyle dignified the cult, hero worship seems to have prevailed all the world over in divers forms and directions. The puja which was formerly confined to gallantry on land and sea has now been made available in every walk of life. In these golden days of utilitarianism, arts and sciences have their divinities as well as literature and philosophy, politics and economics, commerce and banking, trades and monopolies, capital and labour, music and drama, sports and amusement, and so on *ad infinitum*. Perahps, this may be owing to the wider culture generally prevalent, accompanied by the support which the press is always willing to accord to merit. It would signify that the worship of the particular person is another way of expressing appreciation of a particular profession or trade or community or clique. At the same time it will not be denied that hero worship is overdone, especially when the worship is extended to common clay instead of to solid gold or costly porcelain. Thus it has come to pass that the very utilitarianism of the age which first introduced a variety of hero worship has debased and degraded the worship. There is little discrimination. As the vernacular phrase goes, the mule and the horse are put on the same plane. Brummagem is confounded with true metal. Worse still the interest of a class often assumes the garb of universality, and thus the designing foster a kind of false worship. Instead of exhibiting in their shrine the real cult of gold they display the calf of gilded brass.

The Cult in Bombay.

Bombay is not free from this false hero worship. Each revolving year brings to the front a designing or interested clique of adulators who desire that the ignorant public should do puja at the shrine of the particular deity whom they busy themselves to honour. The procedure is debasing and the worship degenerates into unmitigated flattery, which sickens the thinking and sober portion of the community. More, a community is shocked when the honour so-called is sought to be accorded in the name of that community. This kind of transparent deception is a common feature of most of the "interesting" addresses which the address grinders of Bombay now and again indulge in. By all means let those be honoured whom this class of men desire to honour. None can complain. Members of a mutual admiration society are welcome to admire and flatter each other and cover themselves with rose water and kisses. It pleases them and hurts nobody. But when a sedulous attempt is made, as was instanced on a recent occasion, to present an address by a few interested persons in the name of a whole community, it is time that an emphatic protest should be entered so that address grinding for local heroes in any walk of life may be kept within due bounds and no deception practised on an innocent public blissfully ignorant of the concealed object in view.

Official and Personal.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal arrived at Delhi on Monday as guest of the Viceroy.

According to the present arrangements it seems likely that Sir Harcourt Butler will proceed home on leave early in April. Nothing has been yet announced regarding his successor in the Education Department.

The Hon. Colonel C. C. Manifold, the head of the Medical Department in the United Provinces, has, it is understood, been invited to take up a post at Home under the War Office, which will involve his early departure from this country. The Hon. Colonel Mactaggart, Inspector-General of Prisons, will in that case succeed Colonel Manifold.

The Hon. L. C. Porter, Secretary to the Government of India in the Education Department, will continue in his appointment until September.

Dr. Sundar Lal has been nominated an additional member of the Imperial Legislative Council under the regulation for nomination of experts.

Captain Neale, First Assistant to the British Resident, Persian Gulf, is proceeding on leave and will be succeeded by Major R. E. A. Hamilton.

Colonel Percy Sykes, formerly British Consul-General at Meshad, has been selected to act for six months for Sir George Mcartney, Consul-General at Kashmir, on his taking leave this spring.

Major-General Donald, C.S., Inspector of Territorials, left Rangoon for India yesterday.

A HINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From practice in a few special instances, it seems to have now been a rule for friends, admirers and subordinates of recepients of honours, conferred by Government, to get up ~~presentation~~ addresses to them and dancing and other parties for their entertainments. This is all very well and good in their way in ordinary and peaceful times, but at this time when our country is plunged in war and our brave soldiers are sacrificing their lives and men are giving money, even relinquishing their appointments to give help in the noble cause, it would seem to be the bounden duty of every loyal public and Government servant to try his utmost to expel from his mind any idea of raising subscriptions for such addresses or entertainments and the receipients themselves would show a better spirit if they insisted on giving up such subscriptions, if collected, towards the relief of our wounded soldiers and their poor families.

As an instance, I would cite the example of school children, who have most willingly, and in some cases spontaneously, given up their prizes and desired that the money that would have been spent therefor be devoted to the War Fund. Then again we have the examples of ladies and gentlemen who are getting up concerts, etc., and sending the money taken for them to the War Fund. These examples and many others that could be cited should suggest to the recepients of Government honours how they could most profitably divert the subscription collected on their behalf to a better and nobler cause.—Yours, etc.,

RIGHT MINDED LOYALTY.

Bombay, 16th March.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

LORD KITCHENER'S REVIEW.

INDIANS EULOGISED.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN POLAND.

It is officially announced that the cruisers Glasgow and Kent and the armed merchantman Orama have sunk the German cruiser Dresden in the Pacific near Juan Fernandez Island, after an action lasting five minutes. The crew were saved, fifteen being badly wounded. There were no British casualties and the British ships suffered no damage.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Kitchener made a brief statement on the military situation. His Lordship paid a tribute to the gallantry of the Indians and said Field-Marshal French had telegraphed to the Viceroy that the Indians had fought with great gallantry and marked success in the capture of Neuve Chapelle and in the subsequent fighting which was very severe. The losses were heavy but nothing daunted them. Their tenacity, courage and endurance were admirable and worthy of the best traditions of the soldiers of India.

The British were violently attacked at Sainteloi, south of Ypres, and were at first slightly pushed back. A counter-attack, however, regained part of the lost ground.

The official account of the capture by the French of the plateau and half the village of Vanquois in Eastern Argonne is a vivid recital of the desperate fighting that ensued to capture the important position which the Germans occupied in September, when they tried to surround Verdun.

[redacted] the whole front in the region of [redacted]sz, from the Mlawa railway to [redacted]er and the left bank of [redacted]ssians have progress- [redacted] the way. German [redacted]acks were everywhere re-

The measures which are in force to prevent goods leaving or coming from Germany are published in the London Gazette.

A curious story of the fort of Ladvoc, in Finisterre, is told in the "Matin." It appears that the Governor was checking the contents of packages of woollen clothing sent to the German prisoners interned there by the German Red Cross, through the agency of the United States, when he found in twelve of them some sharply pointed daggers concealed in socks. A report on the discovery was drawn up in the presence of the American Consul, who signed it, and in so doing said:—"It is a shame that the American Flag should be used to cover such infamies. I am going to report the matter to my Government before letting consignments from the same source be distributed again."

LORD KITCHENER'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN GALLANTRY

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK IN THE PACIFIC.

MILITARY SITUATION.

LORD KITCHENER'S REVIEW.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN GALLANTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 15.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Kitchener made a brief statement on the military situation.

He said that many weeks of trench fighting had not affected the morale of our troops.

The fighting at Neuve Chapelle and Epinate showed how successfully we were able to take the offensive.

The health of our troops was remarkably good and was a striking testimony to the value of inoculation and the skill of the medical staff.

FRENCH SOLDIER EULOGISED.

Lord Kitchener pointed to the progress of the French armies, especially in Champagne, and warmly eulogised the French soldier.

He affirmed that German attacks on the Eastern front were either well held or driven back.

The operations in the Dardanelles showed the great power of the Allied fleets. He could not say more at present, but the House might rest assured that the matter was well in hand.

INDIAN SUCCESS AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

Lord Kitchener paid a tribute to the gallantry of the Indians and said Field-Marshal French had telegraphed to the Viceroy that he was glad to be able to inform his Excellency that the Indians under Sir James Willcocks had fought with great gallantry and marked success in the capture of Neuve Chapelle and in the subsequent fighting which was very severe. The losses were heavy but nothing daunted them. Their tenacity, courage and endurance were admirable and worthy of the best traditions of the soldiers of India.

CANADIANS' BRAVERY.

Lord Kitchener continued: "I should like also to mention the Canadians. They have showed their mettle and have received warm commendation from Sir John French for the high spirit and bravery with which they have performed their part."

Our casualties in three days' fighting, though probably severe, were not nearly so heavy as those of the enemy.

THE TERRITORIALS.

Substantial reinforcements had been sent to France since he last spoke, including the first two complete Territorial divisions. He was confident that they would sustain the Territorials' high reputation.

He emphasised that our association with our French allies had only deepened our admiration for their resolute tenacity and fighting qualities.

WORKMEN IN MUNITION FACTORIES.

PROPOSED MEDAL AT THE END OF WAR.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Lord Kitchener has announced that the King has approved of the award of a medal at the end of the war to workmen labouring upon the supply of munitions of war, where their service has been thoroughly, loyally and continuously rendered.

SIMLA OFFICERS AT THE FRONT.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 16.

A number of well-known officers of Simla have distinguished themselves at the front.

Mr. P. J. G. Pipon, I. C. S., has been given the Military Cross. He is the first among the Indian Civil Servants to get this coveted distinction.

Major Charles, R. E., lately of the Army Head Quarters has been created Brevet Lt.-Colonel.

Lt. Shewton, 11th Lancers, has also been decorated with the Military Cross.

Captain Jelf, of the Rifle Brigade, formerly A. D. C., to Lord Minto, has got a D. S. O., and Captain Benton, A. D. C., to Lord Hardinge, has been given the Military Cross.

Col. Nanton is now a C. B.

DRESDEN SUNK IN PACIFIC.

FIVE MINUTES' BATTLE.

NO BRITISH CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 15.

The Press Bureau announces that at nine in the morning, yesterday, the cruisers Glasgow and Kent and the armed merchantman Orama caught the German cruiser Dresden near Juan Fernandez Island.

After an action lasting five minutes the Dresden hauled down her colours and displayed the white flag.

She was much damaged and on fire.

The magazine afterwards exploded and the Dresden sank.

The crew were saved, fifteen being badly wounded.

The Germans were landed at Valparaiso.

There were no British casualties and the British ships suffered no damage.

Juan Fernandez is a rocky Chilian island in the South Pacific, 420 miles W. of Valparaiso.

Valparaiso is the second city of Chili and is situated on the bay of the same name.

The Dresden took part both in the Chilian Coast and Falkland Islands battles and was the only German warship to escape from Admiral Sturdee's squadron. She was a protected cruiser of 3,544 tons with a speed of 24.5 tons. Her armament consisted of twelve 4.1 in. quick-firers, two machine guns and two submerged torpedo tubes. The Dresden and the Emden were two sister ships.

The Glasgow was also present both at the Chilian Coast and Falkland Islands battles. In the latter fight she, with the Cornwall, was responsible for the destruction of the Leipzig. The Glasgow is a protected cruiser of 4,820 tons with a speed of 25 knots. Her armament consists of two 6-in. quick-firers, four 3-pr. quick-firers, four machine guns and two submerged torpedo tubes. Captain Luce, of the Glasgow, was gazetted a companion of the Bath after Admiral Sturdee's victory.

The Kent was one of Admiral Sturdee's squadron and sank the Nuernberg. She is an armoured cruiser and displaces 9,800 tons. Her designed speed is 23 knots and she carries fourteen 6-in., eight 3-in., and twenty-four small quick-firers and two machine guns.

The Orama's gross tonnage is 12,927. She belongs to the Orient Steam Navigation Co., Ld. She was built in 1911 by J. Brown & Co., Ltd., of Glasgow.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR U. P.

LORD MACDONNELL'S OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Lord Macdonnell moves a Resolution in the House of Lords to-day to withhold Royal Assent during the continuance of the war to the draft proclamation creating an Executive Council for the United Provinces.

The resolution quotes the Viceroy's speech at Delhi on December 12th deprecating discussion of controversial questions during the war.

The "Daily Chronicle", in a leader on the subject, urges that in view of the splendid loyalty of the Indians, the concession would be both timely and statesmanlike.

The journal hopes the Lords will do the handsome thing.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 16.

According to the text of the proclamation for constitution of an Executive Council for the Untied Provinces, which has been laid on the table of Parliament, it will be constituted from the 1st June this year and the number will be two or such other number, not exceeding four, as the Governor-General may determine.

INDIAN TROOPS' EYE WITNESS.

Lord Curzon in the House of Lords recently asked Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for India, whether special arrangements were made for official accounts of the doings of the Indian troops at the front, whether such accounts had been received, and what use had been made of them in Great Britain or in India. Mr. F. E. Smith, M.P., he was told, had been deputed to act as Eye-witness with the Indian troops and some of his narratives had appeared in the Indian Press, but he could not recollect having seen any of them in British papers.

Lord Crewe said that it was not quite accurate to describe those reports as official. They were specially communicated and had to pass the Censorship. Form October 14 to December 9 seventeen communications had been sent to the Viceroy of India. Only four had appeared in the British Press.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

MEASURES IN FORCE BY BRITAIN.

SHIPS REQUIRE PASSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The London Gazette publishes details of the measures to prevent goods from reaching or leaving Germany.

It declares, that no vessel sailing for Germany after March 1st will be allowed to proceed to Germany unless she receives a pass enabling her to proceed to a neutral or an allied port she must discharge at a British port.

If not requisitioned by the British Government, non-contraband goods will be restored upon terms to be decided by a Prize Court.

Vessels from Germany or from non-German ports carrying goods of enemy origin and ownership will be treated similarly, but no money will be paid for goods requisitioned and sold until the conclusion of peace.

Vessels proceeding to non-German ports carrying goods with enemy destination may be required to discharge at a British or allied port under similar conditions.

WOUNDED PRISONERS OF WAR.

LONDON, Mar. 15

In the House of Commons Mr. Primrose announced that the Government was considering the question of proposing that the wounded prisoners of war should be interned in Switzerland.

Negotiations for a similar arrangement were proceeding between France and Germany.

I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Mr. Roberts stated that future candidates for the Indian Civil Service may deduct up to the maximum of one year the period spent in the Army or the Navy.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Mr. Lloyd George, answering Welsh criticisms regarding the postponement of the Church Bill, emphasised that powerful opponents of the Bill were at the front.

If the war ended by September 30th they could not attend the Commons on October 1st when important matters would arise.

He said that the words "conclusion of the war" involved the occupation and time for a settlement.

How long the occupation took depended upon the extent of their victory.

These Churchmen would probably be unable to return from the Front for at least six months after the war was over.

DEATH OF MR. WALTER CRANE.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The death is announced of Mr. Walter Crane.

Walter Crane, painter, decorator, designer, writer and lecturer, was born in 1845. He early came under the influence of the Pre-Raphaelites and was a diligent student of Ruskin. In 1862 a picture of his, "The Lady of Shalott," was exhibited at the Royal Academy, but the Academy steadily refused his mature work. In the early eighties under Morris's influence he was closely associated with the Socialist movement. He did as much as Morris to bring art into the daily life of all classes. His varied work included examples of plaster relief, tiles, stained glass, pottery, wall-paper and textile designs. He was awarded gold medals at several Continental arts exhibitions. He was the author of several books, one of them being "Indian Impressions."

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 16.

The steamer Ellora bound for Madras yesterday with sixty-two Baluchi prisoners on board grounded at 9 p.m. on Da Silva shoal, about four hours' run from Hastings.

The Assistant Conservator of the Port with a flotilla of tugs rendered assistance but the Ellora was found lying broadside and in no danger.

She floated off again with the flood tide and proceeded on her voyage.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN ARGONNE.

FRENCH OCCUPY IMPORTANT POSITION.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, March 15.

The official account of the capture by the French of the plateau and half the village of Vanquois in eastern Argonne after days of desperate fighting points out, that it gives them the important position which the Germans occupied in September, when they tried to surround Verdun.

The account says:—The village is situated on a hill a thousand feet high and the cellars in the rock sheltered the enemy from artillery fire. The Germans had converted [redacted] position into a regular fortress, with [redacted]ranean and loopholed roads.

[redacted] initial French attack on February [redacted] The [redacted]ealed the nature of the defences, 17th, rev[redacted]mple preparation for the attack hence the a[redacted]bruary 28th.

[redacted] in force on F[redacted] from the heavy guns open- A violent fire [redacted]he troops. They shortly ed the way for [redacted] the village, which was afterwards entered [redacted] The rocky vaults [redacted] a heap of ruins. [redacted]d under the weight and cellars had collapse[redacted]ng out huge pits. [redacted] of the projectiles, hollow.

ATTACK ON THE V[redacted]LLAGE.

The German counter-attack [redacted] in the after- noon drove back the French, w[redacted]o returned an hour later after a further bom[redacted] the and drove out the Germans fron[redacted] was southern part of the village which divided by a single street.

Two counter-attacks by reinforced Germans were mowed down, but the French, who throughout had been subjected to an enfilading fire, were compelled to retire during the night.

ASCENT OF THE PLATEAU.

Next day four French attacks were repulsed with serious loss but at two the next morning three French regiments rushed out of their trenches and began the ascent of the plateau slope. They were terribly cut up and the task was almost impracticable, but the men were determined to triumph and their persistence for twenty-four hours impressed the enemy who withdrew from the trenches into the village, which the French entered in the afternoon.

Fierce house fighting ensued. Four counter-attacks were repulsed and the French finally firmly established themselves in the main street, cutting the village in two.

On the following night two French attacks on the church which was the centre of the German resistance, failed.

The Germans were quiescent for twenty-four hours, but reinforced, they again attacked on March third, fourth and fifth, when their heavy losses caused them to desist.

BRITISH VIOLENTLY ATTACKED.

PART OF LOST GROUND REGAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Mar. 15.

A communique says:—The Belgian Army has continued to progress on the bend on the Yser and southward of Dixmude.

The British were very violently attacked last night at Sainteloi, south of Ypres, and were at first slightly pushed back.

The British counter-attacked and regained part of the lost ground. Fighting continues.

NO CHANGE AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

PARIS, Mar. 15.

A communiqué says: There is no change at Neuve Chapelle.

The enemy made a third very violent counter-attack in an attempt to retake the lost trenches between Four-de-Paris and Bolante, but were repulsed as previously.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

ON WHOLE FRONT IN PRASNYSZ REGION.

FIGHTING ALL THE WAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, March 15.

A communique says:—On the whole front in the region of Prasnysz, from the Mlawa railway to the Orzyc River and the left bank of the latter we have progressed fighting all the way.

German counter-attacks were everywhere repulsed.

The guns at Ossowiecs wrecked several siege batteries of heavy calibre, installed within the range of the fortress.

In the Carpathians Austrian attacks on Baligrod and a German attack on Hill 992, near Koziowka, were repulsed.

We defeated the enemy in the region northward of Obertyn.

There has been an artillery duel at Przemysl.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The following casualties are reported:—

WOUNDED.

Captain H. R. Arbuthnott, Black Watch.
Lieutenant V. Buxton, Leicesters.
Lieutenant J. Chicholm-Batten, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant G. C. Dickinson, Leicesters.
Captain A. Digby, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant G. McP Duke, Black Watch.
Sec.-Lieut. Else, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain R. Gillson, Wiltshires.
Lieutenant T. R. Grylls, Leicesters.
Lieutenant R. Hale, Worcesters.
Sec.-Lieut. G. Hazeon, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. Kingsmill, Coldstreams.
Sec.-Lieut. S. Madeley, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant R. E. Mayne, Bedfords.
Lieutenant G. W. Miller, Liverpool Regiment.
Captain N. Morgan, Leicesters.
Captain J. Priestly, Staff Officer.
Lieutenant H. Raleigh, Leicesters.
Lieutenant R. J. R. Richardson, South Staffords.
Lieutenant G. Roupell, East Surreys.
Lieutenant P. Snatt, Liverpools.
Lieutenant A. Sprunt, Bedfords.
Lieutenant R. Streatfield-James, East [redacted]s.
Surrey [redacted]nant J. Townshend, South Staf- Lieute[redacted] fords. Wickham, Royal Artillery.

Major T. [redacted] DED AND MISSING.

WOUN[redacted]. Bevan, King's Royal Lieutenant F. [redacted] Rifles. [redacted]brook, King's Royal Captain C. Graze[redacted] Rifles. [redacted] King's Royal Sec.-Lieut. A. Herron. Rifles. King's Royal Sec.-Lieut. K. Ward. Rifles.

MISSING.

Sec.-Lieut. F. Crawhall, King's Royal Rifles.
Sec.-Lieut. R. Fellowes, King's Rifles.
Sec.-Liet. G. Hewat, South Staffords.
Lieutenant G. E. A. Parker, South Staffords.
Sec.-Lieut. Honourable H. C. Stonor, South Staffords.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Captain Honourable G. H. Douglas-Pennant, Grenadiers.

Captain the Hon. George Henry Douglas-Pennant, the second son of Baron Penrhyn, was born in 1876. He joined the Grenadier Guards in 1897: served in the South African War, 1900-1902 and was mentioned in despatches: A. D. C. to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Northern Command 1903-1907.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 16.

The eighty-first casualty list from France and Belgium contains:—

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONERS OF WAR.

(All previously reported missing.)

Subedar Major Mala Khan, 129th Baluchis.
Subedar Amir Khan, 129th Baluchis.
Zumadar Id Mahamed, 129th Baluchis.

GOODS ON ENEMY VESSELS.

BARENFELS AND GUTENFELS SENT TO INDIA.

A Press communique says:—

As already announced the Government of India have been in communication with the High Commissioner at Cairo, Egypt, with a view to effect the despatch to India of the S. S. Barenfels and Gutenfels with cargoes intact. Information has now been received that it has been decided to [redacted] both vessels to this country. Final arrangements are being made and it is expected that they will be able to start this week. The actual date of sailing of [redacted] will be notified in due course.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CONCLUSION OF THE MARCH SESSION.

POSITION OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

FIXED SALARY ADVOCATED.

SUGGESTED APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIAL RECEIVER.

An hour and a half sufficed to complete the business of the March session of the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday morning.

The "Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments in force in the Presidency" was read the second and third times, and passed; while a Bill to amend the Bombay Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887, which was received with unanimous approval, was introduced by Mr. Claud Hill, and referred to a Select Committee.

A resolution "of extreme importance and great interest," to quote his Excellency the Governor was introduced by Mr. Patel. This was in regard to the position of the Official Assignee, Bombay, the resolution urging the Governor in Council to consider the desirability of putting that official on a fixed salary, and creating the separate office of Official Receiver, on a fixed salary. Interesting speeches on this subject were made by Mr. Patel and Mr. Setalvad, and the resolution, having been accepted by Mr. Pattani on behalf of the Government, was carried.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again at the Secretariat yesterday morning, His Excellency the Governor presiding.

DECENTRALIZATION BILL.

TWO AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED.

Mr. Pattani introduced the Second Reading of the Bombay Decentralization Bill, and in doing so said:—The Decentralization Bill was read for the first time without any opposition at the last Council Meeting and was referred to a Select Committee. The Select Committee have carefully considered the Bill and have accepted it as it originally stood except for two items under the District Municipal Act, in which they have made changes in the direction of diminishing the decentralization proposed by the Bill. These items deal with the determination of the number of Councillors of a municipality, etc., and with the declaration of vacancies. They have also suggested that the question of an appeal to the District Magistrate against the order of a police patel under section 15 of the Bombay Village Police Act should be considered at the next Meeting of the Commissioners, a suggestion which Government are glad to accept. No amendments have been received from any Member of Council except the Honourable Mr. Upasani, who, also, it appears, is not opposed to the second reading of the Bill; nor have any criticisms or suggestions regarding the Bill been received either from a Member of Council or from the general public. I think that the Council will have no hesitation in reading the Bill at once a second time.

With reference to the minute of dissent and the amendments proposed by the Honourable Mr. Upasani, as they deal with items under various Acts it will be more convenient to discuss them as each item regarding which he has proposed an amendment comes up for consideration. I would, however make one observation on the Hon'ble Member's amendments, namely that if any change is to be made in the Bill at all, I think that it will be better simply to omit one or two of the items in the Bill, so as to leave the Acts in question as they stand at present, rather than to make amendments in those Acts, which may lead to unforseen difficulties and which moreover are rather outside the scope of a mere Decentralization Bill.

With these remarks I beg to move that the Bill be read a second time.

The Bill was read a second time, and was taken clause by clause.

The schedule provided for an amendment of the Bombay Village Police Act, 1867, as follows:—

In section 9, paragraph 2, for the words "Provided that no person of the rank of patel shall be dismissed under this section without the sanction of the Commissioner, or, if he is an officiator under the provisions of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act of Government" substitute the words "Provided that no person of the rank of patel, if he is an officiator under the provisions of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, shall be dismissed under this section without the sanction of Government."

Mr. Upasani moved the following amendment:—Between the words "provided" and "that" in lines 6 and 7 of this item add the following:—" that the party aggrieved shall have a right of one appeal against any order of dismissal which may be passed by the First Class Magistrate under this section, and".

Mr. Pattani said the Government could not accept this amendment, which was put and defeated.

Two other amendments were withdrawn by Mr. Upasani, and the Government accepted two others, of which the same hon. member had given notice and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

PROTECTION OF PILGRIMS.

GOVERNMENT MEASURE TO STOP ABUSES.

Claude Hill then moved the first [illegible] of the Bill to amend the "Protec[illegible]rims" Act of 1887. In doing so he said that this was a short measure and he proposed to give a brief account of the history which necessitated the provisions embodied in the Bill. For two or three years past, it was observed that the provisions laid down by sections 11 and 12 of the Act permitted of abuses for which there was no legal remedy. The abuse was as follows:—Shipping Companies each year in the beginning of the pilgrim season advertise than their steamers would sail on such and such a day and they notified a particular rate of passage money, which was exceedingly low. The result was that the pilgrims flocked in Bombay and after some few passages were sold, the companies raised their rates and the poor pilgrims, who came from different parts of the country, some from places beyond the frontier, were stranded in Bombay. It was quite obvious that this was a difficult, if not really dangerous, state of affairs when they had in the city pilgrims in a state of destitution unable to proceed to the Hedjaj. It, therefore, fell to the police agencies to organise arrangements for those pilgrims and to do their best to despatch them to the Hedjaj. Such a state of affairs called for urgent remedy. This was represented to the Government of India and his Excellency's Government communicated this draft Bill to them—and it was now hoped that it would give the executive sufficient power to control the abuse. The actual change was very simple and was designed to meet certain well-ascertained difficulties. It did not touch other questions connected with the pilgrim traffic, and for which there was room for discussion. It was a police measure for the betterment of the conditions under which the pilgrims had to proceed to the Hedjaj. The Bill provided an adequate and complete protection of the pilgrims and he was fully confident that it would command the general acceptance of this Council.

SIRDAR SYED ALI EDROOS.

Sirdar Syed Ali Edroos said he supported the first reading of the bill and thanked the Government on behalf of the Mahomedans for their sympathy and keen interest in the Mahomedans' religious works. All the measures adopted and arrangements made by the Government in this direction were really gratifying. A Haj Committee was formed for the supervision of and looking after pilgrims to Mecca, which, though it succeeded to a great extent in removing the inconveniences suffered by pilgrims, still required further enquiries and arrangements made to arrive at the real difficulties which they have been undergoing and which will be stamped out finally to the benefit of poor pilgrims. During the pilgrimage season navigation companies which convey passengers from Bombay and Karachi advertised rates of passages and times of sailing. On these advertisements, pilgrims from far countries calculate their estimates for the to-and-fro journey; but when they get to Bombay and other ports for the purpose of proceeding to Mecca, they found to their surprise and despair, changes in passage rates and times of sailing. These changes were made subsequently, and caused great hardship to pilgrims. They were obliged to pay increased rates and spent more time in ports waiting for the sailing of steamers, than the time actually advertised for departure. In this way they were compelled to spend more, and became short of money, which at the end they were penniless and had to throw themselves on the mercy of others.

MOULVIE RAFIUDDIN AHMED.

Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed also supported the first reading. In doing so he congratulated the hon. member in charge of the Bill for the very great interest he takes in this question and he expressed to him the gratitude of the Mahomedan community for the manner in which he had pressed the Government of India to take more interest in the pilgrims and for successfully achieving that object. As far as this Bill was concerned, the hardships described by Mr. Hill were real hardships and his only regret was that the Bill was not passed a year or two ago. The only point he wished to bring to the notice of the hon'ble mover of the Bill was that the Bill had not yet been translated in to Urdu. He hoped that that would be done before the Bill came for second reading, so that the Mahomedan community might have the opportunity of offering their suggestions. In conclusion, he said he would be failing in his duty if he omitted to mention the name of Mr. S. M. Edwards, whose solicitude for the well-being of the pilgrims was very great and whose suggestions, if they had been accepted, would have put an end to all these difficulties.

MR. FAZULBHOY CHINOY.

Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy said, he had great pleasure in seconding the first reading of the Bill to amend the Protection of Pilgrims Act. This measure was essential in order to prevent great inconvenience, hardship and expense to pilgrims, which necessarily resulted from the postponement of the advertised day of sailing of pilgrim vessels. These pilgrims came from a great distance in various parts of the country, and they had to be detained in Bombay much against their will owing to delays in the departure of pilgrim ships. These delays could be easily avoided, for the fact that the shipping companies deliberately postponed the departure of the ships when they had not secured the fullest complements of passengers. As a representative of the Mahomedan community he welcomed this piece of legislation, which had for its object the welfare of pilgrims. This was one more proof of the desire of the British Government to extend every facility to the followers of the faith of the Prophet of Islam, who undertook the pilgrimage out of deep religious convictions, and he had no doubt that the measure would be greatly appreciated by them.

ABUSE OF INCREASED PAYMENT.

Mr. Setalvad said if he understood Mr. Hill correctly he said the Bill was designed to meet certain abuses which at present existed, and he stated that those abuses were that the Steamship Companies' ships did not sail in some instances on the advertised date, and secondly, Mr. Hill said, the other abuse was that the Steamship Companies advertised rates of tickets, on the faith of which pilgrims flocked to Bomay, and there found that the price of tickets had been increased, with the result that they were stranded in Bombay. Those were the two abuses and if one looked at the Act it was quite true the first abuse would be met, but he was not sure that the provisions of the Bill, as drafted, would meet the second abuse, namely the raising of the rates of tickets. The speaker read several clauses in support of his argument, and said hon. members would see that while there was a provision to ensure compliance as regarded date of sailing, but as regarded price of tickets there was no provision really by which they could enforce it. The Bill, as drafted was really impotent to meet the second abuse his hon. friend mentioned Unless they had some such corresponding provision to that provided in connection with the sailing date, for penalising the master, owner or agent if he did not keep to the rate of passage supplied to the Protector of Pilgrims they would not be able to deal effectively with this abuse at all.

Mr. Hill said he was glad that the discussion on this Bill had demonstrated so clearly the unanimous approval with which its provisions and the object aimed at was regarded by the Council. He would like, in passing, to convey his acknowledgments to Mr. Rafiudin for his complaint of the slowness with which this legislation had matured. In his experience in this Council that was the first occasion on which they had not been accused of violent hurry, and it was entirely refreshing to him to find that, his friend was in a more urgent hurry to pass this legislation than was the Government.

He now turned to the really vital question adverted to first by the Moulvie and secondly by Mr. Setalvad, and, recognising the legal eminence of his hon. friend he felt a little anxious as to whether the Bill did, as a matter of fact, sufficiently provide for the case of the omission on the part of the owner, etc., to adhere to the rates of passage money advertised. But he ventured to think it was an arguable matter as to whether it had not been provided for in section 12 of clause 4 of the Bill. At the same time he did not wish for a moment to pit his scanty legal knowledge against that of his friend and the matter might very well be considered by the Select Committee to which he was going to move that it be referred.

The Bill was then read the first time, and Mr. Hill moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed Mr. Chinoy, Sheikh Ghulam Hossein, Mr. Abdul Hossein Adamji Peerbhoy, the Advocate-General, Mr. Webb, Mr. Birkett and himself, with instructions to report by June 1st.

This was agreed to.

PRIVATE CARRIAGES.

Mr. W. L. Graham had given notice of his intention to move:—"That all private carriages in Bombay be numbered, and their drivers licensed."

Mr. Hill said he had had word from Mr. Graham expressing his inability to be present to move his resolution. In these circumstances I venture to suggest that the matter be regarded as withdrawn with the undertaking that the Government will inquire of the Commissioner of Police as to the merits of what the Hon. Mr. Graham was to have proposed.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

GOVERNMENT ACCEPT MR. PATEL'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. V. J. Patel then moved the following resolution:—"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council the desirability of

(a) putting the Official Assignee, Bombay, on a suitable fixed salary and crediting the Government the fees at present charged by him; and

(b) creating the Office of Official Receiver on a suitable fixed salary, such Officer to be thenceforth the official receiver in suits and the official liquidator of joint stock companies instead of the Official Assignee at present."

In doing so, he said:—My Lord, I need not detain this Council long over this Resolution. The question raised by it is not new. It has a long history. In the eighties, not only the Official Assignee as well as the Official Receiver but also the Clerk of the Insolvency Court and the Administrator General were enjoying the rich harvest of commissions quite out of proportion to the duties of their offices. In 1886 this attracted the attention of the Finance Committee and they proposed that one Officer may be appointed on a fixed salary to hold the offices of the Official Assignee, Clerk of the Insolvency Court, the Administrator General and the Official Receiver. The recommendation remained a dead letter till 1894. In that year my friend Mr. C. H. Setalvad took up the question in right earnest and pressed the Government to take action on that recommendation. The question was taken up also in the Presidency of Madras and Bengal. The agitation resulted in putting the clerks of the Insolvency Courts in all the three Presidencies on fixed salaries. In the other Presidencies the Official Assignee and the Official Receiver also have been put on fixed salaries but Bombay continues as before. There is no reason why this should be so. We cannot account for it on ground of local conditions because they are such as to make the reform suggested even more peremptory here than in the other Presidencies.

Your Excellency will find almost all the arguments that could be urged in favour of the present system forcibly stated in 1896 by the late Mr. Basil Lang one of our ablest Advocate-Generals in his reply to the Hon. Mr. Setalvad. The speech will be found reported in the Legislative Council Reports for the year 1895-96, pages 137-8. I shall deal with them shortly one by one in the light of the facts since gathered. Mr. Setalvad's argument was that the Official Assignee had received about Rs. 3,000 a month for sometime past and that it was too extravagent for the work he did. Mr. Lang's answer was that Mr. Setalvad had referred to some exceptional years and that if an average of 12 years be taken, the commission would work out at Rs. 1,500 a month which he urged was not excessive. Mr. Birdwood, who followed him, put the average at Rs. 1,600 a month and declared that that was proper. Now, the first point to which I draw the attention of this Council in this argument is the assumption of both Mr. Lang and Mr. Birdwood that a salary of Rs. 1,500 or 1,600 a month was proper for the Official Assignee. Then as to Mr. Setalvad's figure of Rs. 3,000 a month having been exceptional, let us take the latest figures available. I asked for them and they have not been furnished to me as yet. But fortunately they were furnished last year to one of my colleagues here who asked for them. According to those figures the present Official Assignee received as Official Assignee merely, during the quinquennium ending 1913 not less than Rs. 3,622 a month, which is very near the salary of a Puisne Judge of the High Court who has to work on the Bench from 11 to 5 every day. The Official Assignee's good fortune does not stop there. On the original side of the High Court, it is a well established practice to appoint the Official Assignee as receiver and liquidator and in the High Court a rule of practice is as good as rule of law. Here again, thanks to the vigilence of my friend Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, we have the figures of commission so realised available for the same quinquennium. I do not wish to weary the Council with details. I give the totals under all three headings:—In 1909, Rs. 1,08,224-9-6; in 1910, Rs. 1,04,175-8-6; in 1911, Rs. 1,47,775-4-3; in 1912, Rs. 1,56,388-15-0; and in 1913, Rs. 90,493-12-2.

RS. 10,117—A MONTH!

Thus in all, the Official Assignee got Rs. 6,07,058-1-5. This works out an average per month of Rs. 10,117. Thus, my Lord, the Official Assignee during those five years had the good fortune to enjoy a salary more than twice that of the Chief Justice and a little over that, if I may say so, of your Excellency (laughter).

Is this a state of affairs which Mr. Lang and Mr. Birdwood would have supported if they had been here with us to-day and will this Government or this Council allow it to continue? Whatever may be the decision we arrive at within this Council Hall, I shall be failing in my duty if I did not state frankly that outside this Hall, at least among the Indian public it is regarded as a great public scandal. The strongest argument urged in its favour was that an officer who is paid by results is certain to use far more zeal in collecting outstandings than one who is paid by salary. Can anything be more damaging to the sense of duty of our high salaried officers than the assumption involved in this argument that the measure of their zeal in discharging their official duty is the resulting addition to the length of their purse? I refuse to accept it.

PRINCIPLE OF FIXED SALARY.

Then it was said that officers holding such positions all the world over are paid in the same manner. That may have been so in 1896, But under the pressure of time even the world improves and we now know positively that in this very part of the world in our neighbouring presidency of the south and in Bengal, the principle of fixed salaries has been accepted. Then again another argument urged was that payment by commission is in the interests of the creditors. Mr. Lang when speaking on the assumption that the monthly average of the emoluments of Official Assignee was Rs. 1,500 urged this argument subject to the proviso that the commission should not be excessive. Figures above quoted have shown that it is now more than excessive and therefore this argument does not hold good.

Next argument was that the officer runs the risk of not getting even Rs. 1,500. This is now impossible. Because under the High Court Rules it has been provided that if such a contingency happens, as it is most unlikely, the difference must be made up from the interest on the accumulated unclaimed dividends.

In considering this question the Council has also to bear in mind that a large establishment is maintained at the cost of the general tax payer to assist the Official Assignee. Therefore it is but proper that any excess over the cost needed for efficient discharge of the function must go to the public exchequer.

I do not for a moment deny that the present practice was justified when it was started. At that time the volume of the work of the High Court was nothing when compared to what it is now. Times have changed and therefore it is proper that the system must also change.

Now, My Lord, the Official Assignee is indeed a very important officer. On the efficiency of his work depends the fate of so many creditors who stand to lose their hard earnings by the insolvency. Therefore any attention and care he bestows on his work can never be too much. But yet, what do we find? The Official Assignee goes on accepting receiverships and liquidatorships *ad infinitum* just as they come. The more he gets the more he is willing to accept, provided, of course, the amount of commission likely to be earned is worth the trouble. His capacity for work seems infinite. Can this system ensure efficiency? Is it possible for any one man to devote such close attention to so many estates at the same time? Therefore I wholly endorse the argument urged by Mr. Lang in 1896 against Mr. Setalvad that to combine the offices of official receiver, official assignee etc., would be too burdensome and involve too great a responsibility for one officer. My Resolution therefore suggests that there should be a separate official receiver to do the duties of a receiver and a liquidator and a separate official assignee. The figures available of the commissions earned by the official assignee as receiver and liquidator fully justifies the suggestion.

In 1909, commissions earned as receiver and liquidator amounted to Rs. 73,603-1-10; in 1910 they came to Rs. 69,440-8-2; in 1911 to Rs. 92,317-3-10; in 1912 to Rs. 114,530-8-1; and in 1913 to Rs. 39,821-7-11; monthly average for five years Rs. 6,495-3-5.

These figures and the figures quoted above show that the earnings of this officer are so great as to permit the payment of suitable fixed salaries for two separate officers as I suggest and yet to leave a large surplus to be added to the public exchequer. The volume of work that has to be done also needs the creation of such separate appointments.

I hope, therefore this Council will agree with me in thinking that the time for carrying out this reform which has been long deferred has come. The term of the present incumbent expires shortly and this affords an excellent opportunity to effect the change. I therefore, commend, My Lord, this Resolution to the acceptance of this Council.

MR. C. H. SETALVAD.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad, in supporting the resolution, said he wished to offer a few remarks on this resolution because he said he might lay claim to this that soon after he came to the Bombay Legislative Council for the first time in 1893, he took up the question of the emoluments of the three officers of the High Court, namely, the Clerk of the Insolvency Court, the Administrator-General and the Official Assignee. In those days the clerk of the Insolvency Court, though his duties were not heavy, used to draw an emolument of about Rs. 5,000, a sum equivalent to the salary of the Chief Justice. The emolument of the Administrator-General was also very high and the question was debated and discussed several times and he was happy to observe that so far as these two offices were concerned, the necessary reform was carried out. The Clerk of the Insolvency Court was now put on a salary of Rs. 800 and that is a good salary for the kind of work he does. Similarly the Administrator-General was put on a fixed salary and he was quite happy with the salary he got. Regarding the post of the Official Assignee, somehow the necessary reform was not carried out and they found that the fortunate incumbent of that post was drawing a very high emolument and from the figures supplied by his friend Mr. Patel they found that for the last five years the present incumbent was fortunate enough to draw a salary of Rs. 10,000 and more. He thought he might tell the Council without committing any breach of confidence that some of them who had to slave from day to day to eke out a living felt that it would be a good thing if the Chief Justice were good enough to give by rotation the post of the Official Assignee to half a dozen senior members of the Bar, for, then they would have a year's holiday on very good salary and thus would be a very good change to them. However, that was neither here nor there. The fact was that this result was not really the result anybody ever intended to bring about. Ever since the Official Assignee's post was created, a system had grown up under which receiverships were given to the Official Assignee and he was also appointed Liquidator of Joint Stock Companies. The reason was this: No doubt it was perfectly open to the Courts to appoint any fit and proper person as receiver but the difficulty that arose in the case of an outsider was that he would have to give security for the proper performance of his duty. The Official Assignee, when he was appointed, gave a security of about fifty or sixty thousand rupees. That being so, it was always felt that it would be easier to appoint this officer receiver, he having already given security in a very respectable sum and that was how the system had grown up. Similarly the system of appointing him Liquidator of Joint Stock Companies had grown.

EXTRAVAGANT REMUNERATION.

The fact, however, remained that the remuneration of the Official Assignee was extravagantly out of proportion to the burden of duties he has to perform. And after all when all these duties fell on one man, they could not expect him to perform them in any very satisfactory manner. Therefore, whatever might have been the reasons in the past, time had now come when this system could not be allowed to continue and public interests imperatively demanded that this system should be put an end to as early as possible and a proper and satisfactory system inaugurated. That could be done by making the Official Assignee a salaried officer, the salary to be commensurate with the duties he has to perform and institute another officer for the other purpose. It was true that there was no compulsion on any Court to appoint a particular officer as receiver, but as had happened in the case of the Official Assignee the Courts would be naturally bent to appoint him and he was sure that if Government created some such office, some understanding could be arrived at with the High Court and the system will work very well indeed. No doubt, under the Insolvency Court the appointment of the Official Assignee and the fixing of his salary rested with the Chief Justice but the rules regarding the salary were to be framed in consultation with Government, who had thus some voice in the matter. Even assuming that the full authority was with the Chief Justice, it was a matter of great public importance and if proper representations were made to the proper authorities, namely, the High Court, he had no doubt that the High Court would be—and they should be—willing to do all that was necessary in public interests. With these observations, he supported the resolution.

RESOLUTION ACCEPTED.

Mr. P. D. Pattani, speaking on behalf of Government, said it might perhaps curtail the discussion of this question, if he might at this stage say that Government were disposed to accept this resolution. For, it only conveyed a recommendation to consider the desirability of making this post a salaried one and it did not commit Government to any definite line of action. It was not possible for Government to make any promises and their action will depend on the advice they would get from the High Court, which is after all responsible for such appointments. The long discourse that they had heard was very interesting and the remarks of his two hon. friends will certainly be of much use when Government will consult the High Court. He might inform the Council that the question had been engaging the attention of Government for some time past and Government had a perfectly open mind in the matter. He was, however, not prepared to speak lightly of the High Court, who were, after all the best judges in matters of this nature; but he promised the fullest consideration to questions raised by this resolution. He had great pleasure in accepting it.

A MATTER OF IMPORTANCE

His Excellency, in putting the resolution said: I only wish to add one word to the remarks made by my hon. colleague. We fully appreciate that my friends Mr. Patel and Mr. Setalvad have originated and produced a debate of extreme importance and great interest; and when I say that I think I may also fairly say the Government are of opinion that some change is necessary in regard to the present situation (hear hear.) As to what that particular change shall be, as my colleague has said negotiations are going on now between ourselves and the High Court and I have every confidence that those negotiations will produce an entirely satisfactory result. I may say that so far as the President of this Council is concerned his mind is seriously influenced by the suggestion that Mr. Patel made to me that the individual in question gets a still higher salary than his Excellency the Governor (laughter.)

The resolution was carried and the Council adjourned.

VATANDAR KULKARNIS.

PROPOSED COMMUTATION OF HEREDITARY RIGHT OF SERVICE

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Upasani asked a number of questions regarding the proposed commutation of the hereditary rights of service of Vatandar Kulkarnis (village accountants). The questions and answers were as follows:—

Will Government be pleased to say whether in 1905-06 the Vatandar Kulkarnis in East and West Khandesh were asked by the Collector if they would commute their hereditary right of service on any terms? If so, what were the terms proposed and is it true that they refused to consent to it on any terms?—Government have no information on the subject. They did not authorize the offer of any terms for commutation in 1905-06.

Were any representations submitted to Government by the Vatandar Kulkarnis in the Central and Southern Divisions against the proposal to replace them by stipendiary Talatis, and, if so, will they be laid on the Table?—Representations of the nature referred to have been received. A specimen of the representations is placed on the Table.

How many Kulkarnis have complained to Government, the local authorities or the Commissioner as to the consent obtained from them to the commutation of their right of service not having been given voluntarily and, if so, will their complaints be also laid on the Table?—In several petitions the allegation referred to has been made. Specimens of the petitions are placed on the Table.

How many of the Vatandar Kulkarnis whose consent has been obtained to the proposed commutation were personally serving as Kulkarnis in the several districts in the Central Division?—The information will be called for.

How many Kulkarnis in the several districts in the Southern Division have given their consent to the proposed commutation and how many refused?—Negotiations are still in progress. When they are completed, it will be possible to give the information.

KULKARNIS' PETITIONS.

Accompanying the questions were petitions from numerous Vatandar Kulkarnis against the proposal, from which we take the following extracts:—

Petition from Vyankaji Malho[illegible] and 31 others, of taluka D[illegible] West Khandesh:—

We had been asked wi[illegible] willing to give up the Kulk[illegible] return for one-third of the h[illegible] watans. We were unwilling to d[illegible] as we have always to deal with Go[illegible] officers, some of us, at the instance [illegible] officers, have unwillingly given our [illegible]natures before the Mamlatdar, taluka Dhulia, some before the District Deputy Collector, and rest before the Collector. We were summoned for giving these signatures, and we have given them on printed agreements received from Government. Prior to our giving the signatures, some of us were told that, whether willing or unwilling, our watans will be made *khalsa*, but those who would not sign would not get even the one-third commutation. About the same time, one of us who had refused to sign was proceeded against criminally as well as departmentally. We had also come to know how those who had refused to sign were held in the eyes of Government. We now say that we do not admit the signatures given in such circumstances and that we, Vatandar Kulkarnis, are not willing or ready to forego our watans. Our signatures were obtained by force. On the 1st November 1914 some Kulkarnis were appointed Talatis in this district (West Khandesh). We are prepared to work as these Talatis will, if proper instructions were issued and if we are allowed to retain our watans.

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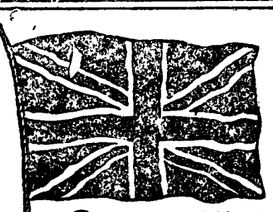

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MOPLAL DISTURBANCES.

AUTHORITIES STILL ON THE ALERT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 16.

A Calicut correspondent wrote on the 14th instant referring to Moplah terrorism:—Nothing notworthy has occurred in Ernad during this week, but the authorities are still on the alert and are doing their utmost to bring the trouble to an end by apprehending the gang who are said to be roaming about in the jungle parts of Karuvarakundu, Thoovar, Panaalur and other places. On Saturday the District Magistrate and other officers received information from Karuvarakundu to the effect that a gang had escaped to the direction of Manjeri and was likely to create some trouble. They immediately communicated with Mr. H. C. Reilly I.C.S., Special Assistant Magistrate, Malapuram, who with the Tahsildar of Ernad paid a visit to the Sub-Jail and Sub-Treasury at Manjeri and put on extra sentries to guard them. On the following morning a detachment of the 2nd Somersets numbering about fifty with two machine guns arrived on the spot and guarded the Sub-Jail and Sub-Treasury for two days. No fanaties turned up during those days and the soldiers were sent back. In the meanwhile the authorities have succeeded in arresting most of the dacoits. It is also stated that last week while a reserve constable was cycling up from Pardikkad to Karuvarakundu with the dak of Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, District Superintendent of Police, he was waylaid by some armed Moplahs who without doing him any injury sent him back to the place from where he started.

The report received from Ponani goes to show that while some Thiyyas were taking some fowls and goats to a temple in Mangalam as offerings they were fallen upon by some Moplah rowdies and robbed of their goats and fowls. Other petty robberies are also reported from different parts.

A cablegram to the Times of Ceylon dated London, instant says:—"If the Dardnelles are opened there is a possibility of the rubber carrying ships being shortly commandeered by the Government for trade and transport purposes."

TOWN-PLANNING EXHIBITION.

OPENED IN BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SYMPATHY.

The Town-Planning Exhibition was formally opened in the Bombay Town Hall last evening by his Excellency the Governo. The walls were covered with maps and pictures illustrating cities old and new, from the ancient cities of Babylon to the garden cities and villages which are the outcome of the town-planning movement in England. There are also views of French, German and other Continental cities, and hundreds of maps and diagrams which will be explained to visitors at the demonstrations to be held every morning at 8-30 by Prof. Geddes and his assistants. In order that those who do not understand English may be able to visit the Exhibition and to see things with an understanding eye and mind, a number of assistants in the Municipal Engineer's office are being coached by Prof. Gedds, and they will explain the exhibits in the vernaculars. Prof. Geddes will give lectures each evening at 6-30.

At the opening ceremony last evening there was a large attendance all the members of the Executive Council and most of the members, official and non-official of the Legislative Council were present, in addition to many members of the Corporation, the Improvement Trust Board, and other bodies. On the platform with his Excellency were Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. A. M. Tod, and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

In opening the proceedings, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that he had to call upon Prof. Geddes to give a brief sketch and describe shortly the objects of the exhibition to be opened by H. E. the Governor. No observations from him were required to introduce Prof. Geddes, whose name by now had become well-known in India. After a reference to the sinking by the Emden, of the vessel bringing the original exhibits, Sir Bhalchandra called upon Prof. Geddes to give an account of the exhibition.

PROF. GEDDES'S ADDRESS.

Prof. Geddes dwelt on Town-Planning exhibitions, their origin and recent history, and said that the aim of these exhibitions must be to give an idea of the cities' past, present, and possibilities. The exhibition was scientific on the one hand, and practical on the other, and emotional as well. It must show the cities' slums and dark sides, as well as the bright sides.

Town-Planning was a problem of civics and a test of citizenship, and town-planning exhibitions were a fresh form of endeavour towards mobilising the resources of peaceful civilisation and organising the strategy of its peaceful maintenance.

Prof. Geddes then gave details of the present exhibition, which included, he said, models of Bombay contributed by the Bombay Improvement Trust, without whose assistance the exhibition would have been poor indeed. There were pictures of several continental cities expressive of their past, their present and their future possibilities, and these included a picture of London. He also hoped to arrange in the verandah a small exhibit of cities lately damaged, some of them alas, destroyed, during the present war, with a suggestion as to their reconstruction. They had pictures showing the beauties of Louvain and the glories of Liege, and Termonde and other vanished cities. Their artists were at work, and in the short time since the distruction of all their exhibits, they had from one surviving scrap of paper,—a map of Paris,—made up the present exhibition, which was only one-half the size of the previous exhibition and one-third of its value. This time next year, however, they hoped to reach their original quantity. Their efforts were mainly concentrated at present towards Town-Planning in Belgium in consultation with the experts who had gone from there to England.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said he had the honour and the pleasure to invite his Excellency the Governor to open this exhibition. It was in the fitness of things that his Excellency should perform this pleasant ceremony, because it was his Excellency's Government that had passed the Town-Planning Act, the only Government in India that had passed such an act.

HIS EXCELLENCY.

His Excellency said:—My duty this evening is to echo what Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said in his opening remarks in welcoming Professor Geddes this afternoon, congratulating him on not acknowledging any defeat by the Germans but insisting on re-constituting his exhibition at the earliest possible moment, and sincerly trusting that the discussions we are going to have during the next few weeks will be most useful and instructive. May I say here, and Professor Geddes will probably take it from me, because I know the people, that he may feel it a considerable encouragement that at the start of this exhibition we have an exceedingly representative gathering of representative citizens to support him. I further say, and I think I am justified in saying this, because I have visited most of the cities in the Presidency, that we meet at a very suitable time, a time when, it seems to me, all responsible people in all the great cities throughout the Presidency are keenly alive to the necessity of town planning. At any rate, in almost every address I have received wherever I have been, the questions of relief of congestion and development of suburban areas have all come up. I own that they have been accompanied by suggestions of assistance from a financial point of view, from Government but still these questions have been brought forward.

What we want to do, I think, is now to go forward in the right way in regard to town-planning. Mistakes have been made in this city, in other cities in India, and in many, many European cities in the past. We want so far as the future is concerned, not to make any mistakes in this city and Presidency. I should like to lay down a general proposition, which I think, will be approved of by everybody, and that is that it is the duty of any Government to see that the people who are under their care, people of all classes and conditions, should have the opportunity of living in comfortable homes and in happy surroundings (applause). I go further and say it is the duty of a Government to achieve that purpose by legislative and administrative lines. So far as I am individually concerned, I may say that I have my own views as to what we should do in the future, but I need not detain you now by going into them in detail, because our main object in the next few weeks is to pick Prof. Geddes' brains.

What I would say to Prof. Geddes, and ask him to keep it in view during the next few weeks, is to ask him to have regard to such building laws as we have in this city and elsewhere, and to the General Legislation we have with regard to town-planning in the Presidency. I should ask him to take into consideration these laws and Legislative enactments, and then tell us, from a practical point of view, how we can best go forward, in the first place to remove congestion from our cities, and in the second place to develope the suburban areas of all our cities in the Presidency. I welcome Prof. Geddes on your behalf amongst us in the Presidency of Bombay, and I sincerely trust the discussions which will ensue will be as much a pleasure to him as they will be instructive and encouraging to all interested in town-planning I now declare this exhibition open.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency, which was seconded by Mr. A. M. Tod, and carried.

Subsequently, Prof. Geddes conducted his Excellency and other visitors round the exhibition, and explained the various exhibits to them.

POONA MUNICIPALITY VOTES.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY EDITOR OF THE MAHARATTA."

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 16.

Another case in connection with the Poona City Municipality has arisen. An application was to-day made before Mr. H. L. Cross, City Magistrate by Mr. L. J. Apte, pleader on behalf of Dr. N. R. Bhide, L.M. & S., for issue of process against Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Editor of the "Maharatta" charging the latter with defamation. According to the complaint, the complainant is a graduate in medicine and surgery and has been practising for the last few years in Poona. In the capacity of a graduate he was entitled to vote at the last general election and as such his name ought to have been included in the roll for the general election. Men from the "Dyan Prakash" and the "Kesari" newspapers totalling up to about 100, who were not entitled to vote, were included in the election roll and guardians of minors, who were not entitled to vote were also included therein. Thus many men who were entitled to vote were eliminated and thus the various rolls prepared for the election were defective. Accused Kelkar was the Vice-President of the Poona Municipality and as such was chairman of the special committee formed to revise the election roll. On the ground of the defective character of the roll a proposition for the adjournment of the election with a view to have time to remedy the defects, was brought before the municipality and it passed through by a majority of 12 against 11. To strengthen the hands of the municipality the complainant and other persons organized a public meeting. In order to accord its full support to the so-called "majority resolution," accused in his issue of the "Maharatta" of the 14th inst., defamed the complainant by publishing a paragraph intending to harm or having reason to believe that the imputation conveyed therein would harm the reputation of the complainant and of others who organized the meeting. The Magistrate ordered issue of process.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

AN ADVERSE CRITICISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 16.

The annual meeting of the Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India was held yesterday evening. Mr. Safdar Husain Sahib Bahadur, a retired Deputy Collector, in moving the adoption of report, adversely criticised the work of the Association. During the past year in the speaker's opinion, the Association had done no useful work and the Moslem community ought to be ashamed of it. The Mahomedan community was in fact to blames since it lacked cohesion and as a result it was being looked down upon by everybody.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee, chairman of the meeting, called the speaker to order, some confusion ensued and eventually Mr. Safdar Husain left the meeting of his own accord. The adoption of the report was then proposed *de novo* by the President and unanimously carried.

WORKING OF DISTRICT BOARDS IN BENGAL.

SURRENDER OF PUBLIC WORKS CESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 16.

The Calcutta Gazette contains a resolution on the working of the District Boards in Bengal. It states that the principal event of the year was the surrender of the Public Works cess to the District Boards whose incomes were thereby increased by more than 29 lakhs of rupees. Some of the other grants were at the same time withdrawn and certain other grants curtailed, but the total reductions on this account amounting to about 6 lakhs of rupees was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the grant for education. The District Boards are therefore in enjoyment of the full amount of the Public Works cess.

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"It was about 2.30 in the afternoon," he says, "that the Boches began their attack with their 12th Army Corps (Saxons), which is made up of fresh troops. We never thought that they would have the cheek to attack us in broad daylight. However, all of a sudden we saw them coming on in close order in four ranks, the leading rank without arms or equipment, for they carried haversacks full of bombs which they began to hurl at us in the trenches.

"Immediately our artillery, machine-guns and infantry all opened on them with a deadly fire. After it had lasted a quarter of an hour we had wall of corpses a yard high in front of us. But it was impossible to stop the onrush of this human mass, for they came swarming from everywhere like ants. Our rifles got so hot that we could not hold them.

"On came the Boches, and they managed at last to leap into our trenches. Then it began to be terrible. There was no room to use the bayonet, and a most frightful hand-to-hand struggle started. We fought with axes, picks, spades and knives. It was horrible. And it lasted three-quarters of an hour.

"About midnight it began again. We made a counter-attack with a few companies, and finally we succeeded in getting them out of their trenches, and they began to retire in disorder.

"There is one very curious thing that I must tell you about, and that is that all the Germans who fought against us were drunk. They had taken brandy mixed with ether. We tasted some that was left in the flask of a wounded Boche. It had a queer taste. I really thought the Germans were braver than that! But with my own eyes I have seen what cowards they are."

WAR PLANS LAST SPRING.

AMMUNITION BURIED IN PALESTINE BY GERMANS.

The Rev. Canon R. Sterling, who has been a missionary at Gaza in Palestine since 1893, and who has just been released from a Turkish prison, is reported in the "Temps" as stating that the Germans have been actively preparing for a war by Turkey against Egypt since last spring, when ammunition was taken to Gaza and buried in gardens in the suburbs of the town.

German ships have been unloading at Beyrouth numerous cargoes of dynamite, explosives and arms.

During May last all the village chiefs received sealed orders, which they were told not to open until a fixed date. This date was the declaration of war by Germany upon Russia, and the orders turned out to be instructions for the mobilisation of men between 20 and 45, who were at once to receive five days' rations.

The whole of the military administration on the Turco-Egyptian frontier was restaffed by Germans, who sank artesian wells and sent 30,000 camel loads of provisions and ammunition.

On the day war was declared many German officers went through Gaza on their way to the frontier.

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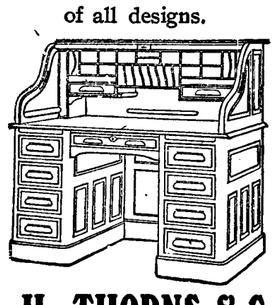

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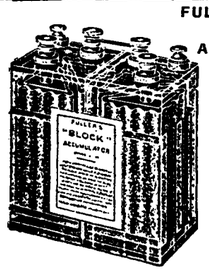

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(Continued on 6th column.)

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The only skirts that are not full in the spring models are the severely tailor-made ones; the styles of which vary very slightly from season to season. The only concession the tailors have made to the prevailing mode lies in the inverted box-pleat at the back of the skirt, and the slightly fuller cut of the basque of the coat. We have got to reconcile ourselves to a skirt that is short as well as being full; in fact, many of the models are well above the ankles. When a revolutionary fashion such as this first shows itself we are very slow indeed to adopt it—we can see no elegance in it. But presently we become accustomed to the new outline; and although we may not have our skirts made in the extremest form of the new mode, yet women of taste—we do not use the word "culture" in these days!—learn the way to adapt it to their own individual style—and therein lies the secret of always being well dressed.

A SMART GIRL'S COSTUME.

The very chic costume shown in the sketch is intended for the young girl, and is realised in navy-blue velours-de-laine finished with collar and cuffs of skunk. The hat and muff may be made of black velvet. The fur collar, which turns back at the neck, may also be turned up for protection in very cold or windy weather—and we must not forget that we have March many-weathers to face yet! The details of the coat, it will be noted, are delightfully girlish in their straight lines; and the belt and outside pocket suggest the Norfolk persuasion of garment. There are only four buttons—two at the neck, one on the belt, and one on the pocket; but to be the last word of fashion these must be large and very handsome.

A BECOMING FROCK.

A delightful example of afternoon frock in any spotted material is depicted here; it would be infinitely smart in black and white. If black and white—or rather white and black—be chosen, the dainty collar, belt, and bands to outline the V-shaped front may be black taffetas. The upper part of bodice and sleeves are cut all in one; and two pieces of material are gathered slightly into e underarm seams and crossed over in front. The sleeves are quite long and plain and finished at the wrist with a deep frill. The skirt is slightly draped, and should not be cut too long. Except for strict evening wear the long dress is quite taboo. Now that the days are lengthening our eyes are longing to behold the wonders of a new dress, and no prettier example than the one here indicated could be chosen.

A DELIGHTFUL HAT.

For the sunny days we are now anticipating a new hat is the first necessity; and our artist has here suggested to us a delightful model in cherry-coloured Ottoman silk, trimmed and lined with black satin ribbon. The mounts may be one black and one cherry-coloured. The hat turns up ever so slightly on the left side, and comes down on the right side almost to the ear. The crown is high, and the ribbon can be very nicely arranged all round and tied in a pretty and graceful double bow in the front. Note at the same time can be made of the charming neck ruffle, that would be a delightful accompaniment to the hat, and easily made at home by clever fingers. The mite of fur is chic to a degree.

MILITARY MODES IN PARIS.

"KITCHENER" AND "JOFFRE" MODELS

The strenuous efforts of the Paris dressmakers to revive trade are showing signs of reward, writes the Fashion correspondent of "The Times." During the past week their rooms have been full of American buyers, who have bought largely from the new collections, which have been prepared under very difficult conditions.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

When the mobilization order came, the male clerical staff in all the big houses simply closed its books, handed over its keys, and went to join the colours. The women in many instances also left their work to be with their men, for in those days the practical side of their nature was completely subdued by the primitive affection of mother, wife, or sister. Consequently, when business had to be resumed the scattered threads of every one's leaving were not easy to gather together. One of the directors of an old French house told me that it took him many weeks to set just the clerical wheels of his house going again, and when it came to making a new collection of dress models the difficulties were manifold and serious.

The male designers were away, the commercial travellers were absent, the silk and cloth merchants were either serving or unable to deliver orders for want of men and the means of transport. The museums were closed and precious, inspiring documents were locked up behind their doors; but more serious than all was the fact that the heart of the workwoman was not in her work. To design and make pretty frocks in these days goes against the grain, and if it had no been for the fine common sense of the race, the luxurious trades of Paris would be less flourishing than they are. Moreover, the philanthropy which preaches *l'assistance par le travail* is strongly upheld in the Rue de la Paix, where the upper ranks of workwomen vote as one for helping the *midinette* with work and not with charity, which encourages idleness. Thus it is that in several houses soldiers' and refugee clothing is being made in the *ateliers* as well as new frocks for neutral countries.

THE MILITARY CUT.

All the new fashions are a little military in cut and the names of the models are martial; a neat blue serge with a black satin sash and a severe line is called "Kitchener"; a smart khaki with steel buttons is named "French"; and a "Joffre" of the new French uniform blue is extremely popular. The short, full skirts show very high boots with Wellington tops, the coats have full basques, rather short waists, sloping shoulders, and waistcoats with high soft collars.

Dark blue, dark green, shepherds' plaid, and a mixture of any or all with black, make up the limited range of colours. Some coats are long, but the short coat is obviously the spring note. Its basques are full over the hips, and have little straps and buttons to punctuate them. Boleros on smart tailor-mades are often seen, and the loose waistline is the only one recognized. The manequins still walk as if they were in tight skirts, from habit it may be supposed, for there is no need for any restriction in stride, as some skirts are five yards wide, and all of them are over three. The little sack coat will be the favourite one, I think, and the box-pleat skirt, or the skirt with three flounces, or the one with panels and pleats; any one of these three will find greater favour than the very full, bell-shaped model. All dresses have long sleeves, and the *decollete* neck, although not altogether out of date, is only to be seen on very dainty afternoon dresses.

DROOPING EFFECTS OF 1830.

Swathed blouses and bodices, with Louis XIII. collars and cuffs, are quaintly becoming, some of the drooping effects of 1830 are also to be found, but the really modern outcome of the war is to be seen in the box-pleat skirt, flat on the hips, full round the ankles, with a straightly folded sash round the normally placed waistline, a loose but not baggy bodice, long sleeves, loose about the upper arm and set in at the shoulder with a flat fold of either drapery or collar or bolero to give the breadth of shoulder which is so often becoming. Taffetas, plain and in a tiny check or point, liberty, lace, embroidered or painted chiffon, and quite plain cloth with a liberty sash, sleeves, and waistcoat, are the materials used, and in everything there is a restraint and moderation which is suitable to the times in which we live.

LATEST PARIS FASHION

Photo by "Wyndham."

A small street costume in tan gaberdine with a certain Drecoll touch in blue silk sash.

The Indian Mining Association have reported in favour of the appointment of a junior inspector of mines in the vacancy likely to occur consequent on the resignation of Mr. C. J. E. David, Inspector of Mines, 3rd Circle.

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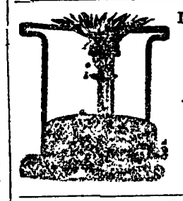

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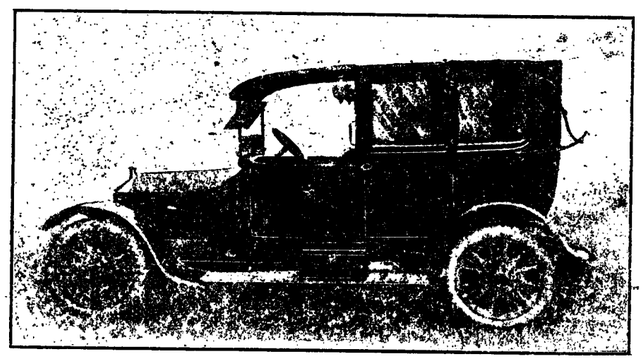

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